Kathleen Fuller

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

5-473

Requestor's Name: Cook 2807 Serial Number: 08/875888

Date: 5/14/98 Phone: 308 4724 Art Unit: 1614

Search Topic:

Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevent citations, authors, keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevent claim(s).

Inventor is Arne Broden. PCT/SE 97/00566.

please search

1) Composition comprising
anesthetic in oil
one or more surfactants
water

2) above composition where anesthetic is eutectic mixture of lidocaine & prilocaine

3) above composition where anesthetic is

meta not para

disclosed in PCT/SE 96/01361

~~what is the~~ name of 3)

4) where surfactant is Lutrol F68, Lutrol F127.

5) Use of 1) as dental anaesthesia

Thanks
Rebecca

36

STAFF USE ONLY

Date completed: 5/20/98 308-4290

Searcher: Kathleen Fuller RM 1E01

Terminal time: 99

Elapsed time:

CPU time:

Total time: 120

Number of Searches:

Number of Databases:

Search Site

___ STIC
___ CM-1
___ Pre-S

Type of Search

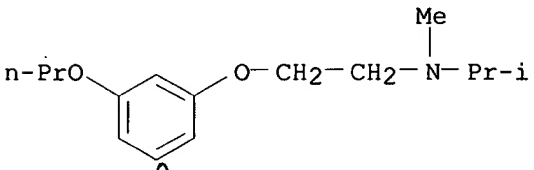
___ N.A. Sequence
___ A.A. Sequence
___ Structure
___ Bibliographic

Vendors

___ IG
___ STN
___ Dialog
___ APS
___ Geninfo
___ SDC
___ DARC/Questel
___ Other

PTO-1590 (9-90)

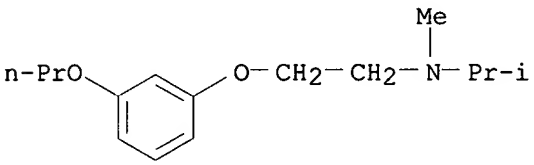
L32 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
RN **190258-12-9** REGISTRY
CN **2-Propanamine, N-methyl-N-[2-(3-propoxyphenoxy)ethyl]- (9CI)**
(CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H25 N O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS



attached

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:696618 HCAPLUS
DN 127:336655
TI New pharmaceutical composition with anesthetic effect
IN Brodin, Arne; Fynes, Raymond; Heijl, Lars; Nyqvist Mayer, Adela; Scherlund, Marie
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.; Brodin, Arne; Fynes, Raymond; Heijl, Lars; Nyqvist Mayer, Adela; Scherlund, Marie
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9738675 A1 971023
DS W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 97-SE566 970401
PRAI SE 96-1421 960412
DT Patent
LA English
IT **190258-12-9**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(local anesthetic gels for use on oral mucous membranes)
RN 190258-12-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propanamine, N-methyl-N-[2-(3-propoxyphenoxy)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

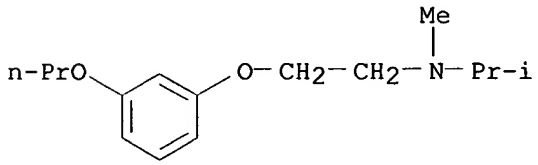


L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:389229 HCAPLUS
DN 127:4917
TI Preparation of new [2-(3-alkoxyphenoxy)ethyl]dialkylamines as local anesthetics
IN Sandberg, Rune
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.; Sandberg, Rune
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9715548 A1 970501
DS W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 96-SE1361 961023
PRAI SE 95-3798 951027
SE 96-329 960130
DT Patent
LA English
OS MARPAT 127:4917
IT **190258-12-9P**

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of new [2-(3-alkoxyphenoxy)ethyl]dialkylamines as local anesthetics)

RN 190258-12-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propanamine, N-methyl-N-[2-(3-propoxyphenoxy)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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=> FILE HCAPLUS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:41:24 ON 20 MAY 1998
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FILE COVERS 1967 - 20 May 1998  VOL 128 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 May 1998  (980520/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

 This file now supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching
 of all non-structural data from the REGISTRY file.  Enter HELP FIRST
 for more information.

=> D QUE L56

L31           4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (106392-12-5/BI OR 137-58-6/BI
                OR 190258-12-9/BI OR 721-50-6/BI)
L32           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L31 AND 2(W)PROPANAMINE
L39        9255 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ANESTHE?(S)(LOCAL OR TOPICAL? OR
                 PERIODON? OR DENTAL? OR ORAL?)
L40         154 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L39 AND OIL
L41          16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L40 AND SURFACT?
L42           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LUTROL ?/CN
L43           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  106392-12-5
L44       48958 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L42 OR L43 OR LUTROL? OR POLOXAM
                ER?
L45          15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L40 AND L44
L46          25 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L41 OR L45
L47           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LIDOCAINE/CN
L48        4938 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L47
L49           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PRILOCAINE/CN
L51         254 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L39 AND (L48 OR LIDOCAIN#) AND (
                L49 OR PRILOCAIN# OR  L32)
L52         254 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L39 AND (L48 OR LIDOCAIN# OR L32
                ) AND (L49 OR PRILOCAIN#)
L53          11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L51 OR L52) AND OIL
L54          31 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L46 OR L53
L55          31 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L54 AND (THU/RL OR PHARMACE?/SC,
                SX,AB,BI)
L56          27 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L55 AND (WATER OR AQ OR AQUEOUS
                OR H2O)

=> FILE WPIDS

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:41:37 ON 20 MAY 1998
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 MAY 1998              <19980512/UP>
>>>UPDATE WEEKS:
MOST RECENT DERWENT WEEK            199819   <199819/DW>
DERWENT WEEK FOR CHEMICAL CODING:   199814
DERWENT WEEK FOR POLYMER INDEXING:  199816
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE
>>> D COST AND SET NOTICE DO NOT REFLECT SUBSCRIBER DISCOUNTS -
                                SEE HELP COST FOR DETAILS <<<
                        KATHLEEN FULLER  BT/LIBRARY 308-4290
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>>> MEXICO NOW COVERED  - SEE NEWS <<<

=> D QUE L69

L57        5831 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ANAESTHE?
L58        2332 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L57 AND (LOCAL? OR TOPICAL? OR DEN
                TAL? OR PERIODON? OR ORAL?)
L59         123 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L58 AND OIL
L60          73 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L59 AND (WATER OR AQ OR H2O OR AQU
                EOUS)
L61          17 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L60 AND (SURFACT? OR LUTROL? OR PO
                LOXAMER)
L62        1693 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  B14-C08/MC OR B12-C02/MC
L63          51 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L62 AND OIL AND (WATER OR AQ OR H2
                O OR AQUEOUS)
L64          12 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L63 AND (SURFACT? OR LUTROL OR POL
                OXAMER)
L65          29 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  LIDOCAIN? AND PRILOCAIN?
L66          19 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L62 AND L65
L67           3 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L66 AND OIL
L68          25 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L61 OR L64 OR L67
L69          15 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L62 AND L68

=> FILE MEDLINE

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:41:51 ON 20 MAY 1998

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 MAY 1998 (19980514/UP).  FILE COVERS 1966 TO DATE.

 THE MEDLINE FILE WAS RELOADED FEBRUARY 15, 1998, TO REFLECT THE ANNUAL
 MESH (MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADING) CHANGES.  ENTER HELP RLOAD FOR DETAILS.

 THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE
 SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

=> D QUE L82

L47           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LIDOCAINE/CN
L49           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PRILOCAINE/CN
L71        7116 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANESTHESIA, DENTAL+NT/CT
L74           1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L71 AND OIL
L75         718 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L47 OR  LIDOCAINE) AND (L49 OR
                PRILOCAINE)
L76          68 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L71 AND L75
L77           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L76 AND OIL
L78           8 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L76 AND PERIODON?
L79        8754 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PERIODONTITIS+NT/CT
L80        1396 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DENTAL SCALING+NT/CT
L81           1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L75 AND (L79 OR L80)
L82           9 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L77 OR L74 OR L78 OR L81

=> FILE EMBASE

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:42:03 ON 20 MAY 1998
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 14 May 1998 (19980514/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> D QUE L94

L47           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LIDOCAINE/CN
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L49           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PRILOCAINE/CN
L83        6674 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  LOCAL ANESTHESIA+NT/CT
L84          21 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L83 AND OIL
L85           6 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L84 AND (WATER OR AQ OR AQUEOUS O
                R H2O)
L86        1085 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L47 OR  LIDOCAINE) AND (L49 OR P
                RILOCAINE)
L88           3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L86 AND PERIODON?
L89         570 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  DENTAL ANESTHESIA+NT/CT
L90           0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L89 AND OIL
L91           0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L89 AND SURFACT?
L92          13 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L89 AND L86
L93           1 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L85 AND (DENTAL? OR ORAL? OR PERI
                O?)
L94          16 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L88 OR L90 OR L91 OR L92 OR L93

=> DUP REM L56 L69 L82 L94

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:42:23 ON 20 MAY 1998
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L56
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L69
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L82
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L94
L95          63 DUP REM L56 L69 L82 L94 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> D L95 ALL 1-63

L95  ANSWER 1 OF 63  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN   1998:124006  HCAPLUS
DN   128:196679
TI   Topical composition for burn healing
IN   Miller, Bruce
PA   Miller, Bruce, USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
PI   WO 9806395 A1  980219
DS   W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
         DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,
         LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,
         PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ,
         VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
     RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB,
         GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI   WO 97-US13968  970812
PRAI US 96-695393  960812
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  A61K031-44
CC   63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB   A method of treating skin includes applying a topical compn. to an
     affected area of skin, such as burn, irritation, blister, rash or
     other similar skin condition.  The topical compn. has as
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the active ingredients an **anesthetic** and a **surfactant**. The anesthetic is preferably tetracaine in a concn. of from 1 % to 2 % and the **surfactant** is preferably Na lauryl sulfate in a concn. of from 0.5 % to 5.0 %. A cream contained deionized **water** 69, stearic acid 22, Na lauryl sulfate 1, beeswax 1, tetracaine 2, borax 0.4, lauramide DEA 3.6, methylparaben 0.3, and Eucalyptus **oil** 0.03 %.

ST cream tetracaine lauryl sulfate burn treatment; **topical anesthetic surfactant** burn healing

IT Fatty alcohols
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; **topical** compns. contg. **local anesthetics** and **surfactants** for treatment of burn)

IT Ethoxylated alcohols
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; **topical** compns. contg. **local anesthetics** and **surfactants** for treatment of burn)

IT Burn
Creams (drug delivery systems)
Local anesthetics
Surfactants
(**topical** compns. contg. **local anesthetics** and **surfactants** for treatment of burn)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical** compns. contg. **local anesthetics** and **surfactants** for treatment of burn)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 58-40-2, Promazine 59-46-1, Procaine 86-43-1, Propoxycaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 120-40-1, Lauramide DEA 133-16-4, Chlorprocaine **137-58-6, Lidocaine** 499-67-2, Proparacaine 586-60-7, Dyclonine **721-50-6, Prilocaine** 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical** compns. contg. **local anesthetics** and **surfactants** for treatment of burn)

L95 ANSWER 2 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1998:207280 HCAPLUS
TI Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and subcutaneous delivery vehicles
IN Unger, Evan C.; Matsunaga, Terry O.; Yellowhair, David
PA Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp., USA
SO U.S., 40 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 307,305.
CODEN: USXXAM
PI US 5733572 A 980331
AI US 94-346426 941129
PRAI US 89-455707 891222
US 90-569828 900820
US 91-716899 910618
US 91-717084 910618
US 93-76239 930611
US 93-76250 930611
US 93-159674 931130
US 93-159687 931130

US 93-160232 931130
US 94-307305 940916
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-127
NCL 424450000
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
AB Gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres, and foams provide novel topical and s.c. delivery vehicles for various active ingredients, including drugs and cosmetics. Gas and gaseous precursor filled microcapsules were prepd. from dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine.
ST microcapsule gas filled; topical microcapsule gas filled; subcutaneous microcapsule gas filled
IT INDEXING IN PROGRESS
IT Carbohydrates
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acidic; gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)
IT Peptides
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense; gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)
IT Alditols
Sterols
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)
IT Acacia
Alcohols
Alkanes
Alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chlorides
Allergy inhibitors
Amines
Anthocyanins
Anti-inflammatory drugs
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Anticoagulants
Antioxidants
Antisense oligonucleotides
Antiviral agents
Bentonite
Buffers
Canola **oil**
Carbohydrates
Cardiovascular agents
Chelating agents
Collagens
Coloring materials
Corn **oil**
Cosmetics
DNA
Digalactosyl diglycerides
Diuretics
Dystrophin
Elastins
Enkephalins
Enzymes
Essential oils

Esters
Fatty acids
Fluoro hydrocarbons
Foaming agents
Fungicides
Gases
Genes (animal)
Glycolipids
Glycols
Growth factors (animal)
Hormones (animal)
Immunosuppressants
Lipids
Local anesthetics
Micelles
Microcapsules (drug delivery systems)
Microencapsulation
Monoclonal antibodies
Ointments (drug delivery systems)
Olive **oil**
Peanut **oil**
Peptides
Perfluorocarbons
Petrolatum
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids
Polyamides
Polyesters
Polyolefins
Polysaccharides
Polyurethanes
Preservatives
Protozoacides
Quaternary ammonium compounds
Radionuclides
Safflower **oil**
Sphingolipids
Sugar esters
Sulfatides
Sulfoxides
Terpenes
Tocopherols
Tuberculostatics
Vitamins
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as **topical** and s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT Interleukin 2
Interleukin 4
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(genes, DNA encoding; gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT Uronic acids
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyuronic acids; gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone acetate 50-04-4, Cortisone acetate 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone 50-56-6, Oxytocin 50-70-4, Sorbitol 50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride 51-34-3, Scopolamine 52-21-1, Prednisolone acetate 52-67-5, Penicillamine 53-03-2, Prednisone 53-36-1, Methylprednisolone acetate 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-85-3, Isoniazid 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, Glycerol 57-09-0, Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide 57-11-4, Stearic acid 57-13-6, Urea 57-15-8, Chlorobutanol 57-55-6, Propylene glycol 57-88-5, Cholesterol 58-08-2, Caffeine 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 60-00-4, Edta 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-32-5, Methicillin 61-33-6, Penicillin g 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 64-17-5, Ethanol 65-49-6, p-Aminosalicylic acid 65-85-0, Benzoic acid 66-79-5, Oxacillin 67-43-6, DTPA 67-56-1, Methanol 67-68-5, Dmso 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 68-19-9D, Cyanocobalamin, derivs. 68-41-7, Cycloserine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, Salicylic acid 73-78-9, Lidocaine hydrochloride 74-88-4, Iodomethane 74-98-6, Propane 75-00-3, Chloroethane 75-10-5, Difluoromethane 75-18-3, Methyl sulfide 75-19-4, Cyclopropane 75-28-5, Isobutane 75-29-6, 2-Chloropropane 75-31-0, 2-Aminopropane 75-34-3, 1,1-Dichloroethane 75-43-4, Dichlorofluoromethane 75-45-6, Chlorodifluoromethane 75-46-7, Trifluoromethane 75-56-9, 1,2-Epoxypropane 75-61-6, Dibromodifluoromethane 75-63-8, Bromotrifluoromethane 75-69-4, Trichlorofluoromethane 75-71-8, Dichlorodifluoromethane 75-72-9, Chlorotrifluoromethane 75-73-0, Tetrafluoromethane 76-13-1, 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane 76-15-3, 1-Chloro-1,1,2,2,2-pentafluoroethane 76-16-4, Hexafluoroethane 76-19-7, Perfluoropropane 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 77-92-9, Citric acid 78-78-4, 2-Methylbutane 78-79-5, 2-Methyl-1,3-butadiene 78-80-8 79-81-2, Retinol palmitate 80-08-0, Dapsone 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 87-08-1, Penicillin v 87-73-0, Saccharic acid 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-14-4, Isobutyl p-aminobenzoate 94-26-8, Butylparaben 95-80-7, 2,4-Diaminotoluene 96-40-2, 3-Chlorocyclopentene 96-49-1, 1,3-Dioxolan-2-one 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 99-76-3, Methylparaben 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol 102-71-6, Trolamine 103-41-3, Benzyl cinnamate 106-98-9, 1-Butene 106-99-0, 1,3-Butadiene 107-00-6, 1-Butyne 107-01-7, 2-Butene 107-25-5, Methyl vinyl ether 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 108-95-2, Phenol 109-66-0, n-Pentane 109-67-1, 1-Pentene 109-92-2, Ethyl vinyl ether 109-93-3, Vinyl ether 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 111-02-4, Squalene 111-42-2, Diethanolamine 112-30-1, n-Decyl alcohol 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-80-1, Oleic acid 112-92-5, n-Octadecyl alcohol 114-07-8, Erythromycin 115-10-6, Methyl ether 115-25-3, Octafluorocyclobutane 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 118-58-1, Benzyl salicylate 121-54-0, Benzethonium chloride 122-18-9, Benzyldimethyl hexadecylammonium chloride 122-57-6, 4-Phenyl-3-butene-2-one 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 124-03-8, Cetyldimethylethylammonium bromide 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide 124-40-3, Dimethylamine 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-02-0, Prednisolone sodium phosphate 125-04-2, Hydrocortisone sodium succinate 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 126-18-1, Smilagenin 126-19-2, Sarsasapogenin 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 130-95-0, Quinine 133-51-7, Meglumine antimonate 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 139-07-1, Benzyldimethyldodecylammonium chloride 139-08-2, Benzyldimethyl tetradecylammonium chloride 140-72-7, Cetylpyridinium bromide 141-43-5, Monoethanolamine 143-28-2, Oleyl alcohol 143-62-4, Digitoxigenin 147-52-4, Nafcillin 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate 151-73-5, Betamethasone sodium phosphate 154-21-2, Lincomycin 287-23-0, Cyclobutane 302-79-4,

Retinoic acid 334-99-6, Nitrosotrifluoromethane 335-02-4, Nitrotrifluoromethane 335-05-7, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl fluoride 335-57-9, Perfluoroheptane 338-65-8, 2-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane 350-51-6, 3-Fluorostyrene 353-36-6, Fluoroethane 353-85-5, Trifluoroacetonitrile 353-87-7, Bromodifluoronitrosomethane 354-25-6, 1-Chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane 354-72-3, Nitrosopentafluoroethane 354-80-3, Perfluoroethylamine 354-81-4, Nitropentafluoroethane 355-25-9, Decafluorobutane 355-42-0, Perfluorohexane 357-26-6, Perfluoro-1-butene 359-35-3, 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane 360-89-4, Perfluoro-2-butene 371-67-5, 1,1,1-Trifluorodiazoethane 371-77-7 371-78-8, Trifluoromethyl sulfide 373-52-4, Bromofluoromethane 374-07-2, 1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane 376-87-4, Perfluoropent-1-ene 378-44-9, Betamethasone 420-45-1, 2,2-Difluoropropane 420-46-2, 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane 421-56-7, Chlorodifluoronitromethane 421-83-0, Trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride 423-26-7, Heptafluoro-1-nitrosopropane 423-33-6, Propane, 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,heptafluoro-3-nitro- 430-53-5, 1,1-Dichloro-2-fluoroethane 435-97-2, Phenprocoumon 443-48-1, Metronidazole 460-12-8, Butadiyne 460-13-9, 1-Fluoropropane 461-68-7, Tetrafluoroallene 463-49-0, Allene 463-58-1, Carbonyl sulfide 463-82-1, Neopentane 465-65-6, Naloxone 465-99-6, Hederagenin 482-54-2, Cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid 503-17-3, 2-Butyne 508-02-1, Oleanolic acid 508-99-6, Hydrocortisone cypionate 514-36-3, Fludrocortisone acetate 521-13-1, Cholesterol butyrate 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 536-33-4, Ethionamide 540-54-5, 1-Chloropropane 547-64-8, Methyl lactate 555-43-1, Glycerol tristearate 555-44-2, Glycerol tripalmitate 555-45-3, Glycerol trimyristate 559-40-0, Octafluorocyclopentene 563-45-1, 3-Methyl-1-butene 563-46-2, 2-Methyl-1-butene 582-25-2, Potassium benzoate 590-19-2, 1,2-Butadiene 591-93-5, 1,4-Pentadiene 593-53-3, Fluoromethane 593-70-4, Chlorofluoromethane 593-98-6, Bromochlorofluoromethane 594-11-6, Methylcyclopropane 598-23-2, 3-Methyl-1-butyne 598-53-8, Methyl iso-propyl ether 598-56-1 598-61-8, Methylcyclobutane 601-34-3, Cholesterol palmitate 623-84-7, Propylene glycol diacetate 624-72-6, 1,2-Difluoroethane 624-91-9, Methyl nitrite 625-04-7, 4-Amino-4-methylpentan-2-one 632-58-6, Tetrachlorophthalic acid 644-62-2 661-54-1, 3,3,3-Trifluoropropyne 661-97-2, 1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoro-2,3 dichloropropane 677-56-5, 1,1,1,2,2,3-Hexafluoropropane 678-26-2, Perfluoropentane 684-16-2, Hexafluoro acetone 685-63-2, Hexafluoro-1,3-butadiene 689-97-4, Vinyl acetylene 692-50-2, Perfluoro-2-butyne 697-11-0, Perfluorocyclobutene 767-00-0, 4-Cyanophenol 768-94-5, Amantadine 822-16-2, Sodium stearate 921-13-1, Chlorodinitromethane
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT 927-84-4, Trifluoromethyl peroxide 928-45-0, Butyl nitrate 929-59-9, Ethylene glycol bis(2-aminoethyl) ether 931-91-9, Hexafluorocyclopropane 987-24-6, Betamethasone acetate 1070-11-7, Ethambutol hydrochloride 1119-94-4, Lauryltrimethylammonium bromide 1119-97-7, Myristyltrimethylammonium bromide 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1180-43-4, Cholesterol isobutyrate 1191-96-4, Ethylcyclopropane 1256-86-6, Cholesterol sulfate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide 1321-10-4, Chlorocresol 1323-39-3, Propylene glycol monostearate 1323-83-7, Glycerol distearate 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin b 1398-61-4, Chitin 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-37-4, Capreomycin sulfate 1406-16-2,

vitamin d 1406-18-4, vitamin e 1493-03-4, Difluoroiodomethane 1597-82-6, Paramethasone acetate 1630-94-0, 1,1-Dimethylcyclopropane 1722-62-9, Mepivacaine hydrochloride 1759-88-2 1842-05-3, 1,1-Dichloro-1,2-difluoroethane 2022-85-7, Flucytosine 2314-97-8, Iodotrifluoromethane 2366-52-1, 1-Fluorobutane 2375-03-3, Methylprednisolone sodium succinate 2392-39-4, Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 2462-63-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylethanolamine 2511-95-7, 1,2-Dimethyl-cyclopropane 2551-62-4, Sulfur hexafluoride 2644-64-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 2671-68-3, Lanosterol acetate 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid 3116-76-5, Dicloxacillin 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 3485-14-1, Cyclacillin 3511-16-8, Hetacillin 3529-04-2, Benzyldimethyl hexadecylammonium bromide 3810-74-0, Streptomycin sulfate 3858-89-7, Chloroprocaine hydrochloride 3992-98-1, Ergosterol palmitate 4539-70-2, Distearoylphosphatidylcholine 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 4786-20-3, Crotononitrile 4901-75-1, 3-Ethyl-3-methyldiaziridine 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5611-51-8, Triamcinolone hexacetonide 5714-22-7, Sulfur fluoride (S2F10) 6000-74-4, Hydrocortisone sodium phosphate 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 7047-84-9, Aluminum monostearate 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7281-04-1, Benzyldimethyldodecylammonium bromide 7440-01-9, Neon 7440-15-5, Rhenium 7440-24-6, Strontium 7440-37-1, Argon 7440-59-7, Helium 7440-63-3, Xenon 7440-65-5, Yttrium 7553-56-2, Iodine 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide 7637-07-2, Boron trifluoride 7681-14-3, Prednisolone tebutate 7727-37-9, Nitrogen 7732-18-5, **Water** 7782-41-4, Fluorine 7782-44-7, Oxygen 7783-82-6, Tungsten hexafluoride 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth 9000-69-5, Pectin 9001-78-9, Alkaline phosphatase 9002-06-6, thymidine kinase 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-60-2, Corticotropin 9002-61-3, Human chorionic gonadotropin 9002-62-4, Prolactin 9002-68-0, FSH 9002-71-5, Thyrotropin 9002-76-0, Gastrin 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-86-2, Polyvinylchloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Povidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-10-8, Insulin 9004-34-6, Cellulose 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9004-98-2, Polyoxyethylene oleyl ether 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene stearate 9005-25-8, Starch 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-37-2, Propylene glycol alginate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9005-49-6, Heparin 9005-64-5, polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, polysorbate 80 9005-66-7, polysorbate 40 9005-67-8, polysorbate 60 9005-79-2, Glycogen 9005-82-7, Amylose 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-27-6, Chondroitin 9007-92-5, Glucagon 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate 9011-97-6, Cholecystokinin 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-72-0, Glucan 9013-95-0, Levan 9014-63-5, Xylan 9026-93-1, Adenosine deaminase 9034-40-6, Luteinizing hormone releasing hormone 9035-81-8, Trypsin inhibitor 9036-88-8, Mannan 9037-22-3, Amylopectin 9037-55-2, Galactan 9037-90-5, Fructan 9046-38-2, Galacturonan 9046-40-6, Pectic acid 9050-04-8 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9072-19-9, Fucoidan 10024-97-2, Nitrous oxide 10549-91-4 11078-27-6, Arabinan 11103-57-4, vitamin a 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12001-79-5, vitamin k 13264-41-0, Cetyldimethylethylammonium chloride 13292-46-1, Rifampin 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 17435-78-8, Cholesterol glucuronide 18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18656-38-7, Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine 18656-40-1, Dilauroylphosphatidylcholine 18773-88-1, Benzyldimethyl tetradecylammonium bromide 19247-09-7 19600-01-2, ganglioside gm 2 20947-95-9 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22494-42-4, Diflunisal

22916-47-8, Miconazole 24521-77-5 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate
24764-97-4, 2-Bromobutyraldehyde 24937-47-1, Polyarginine
25038-59-9, Pet 25104-18-1, Polylysine 25212-18-4, Polyarginine
25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene
glycol 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)]
26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 26266-57-9,
Sorbitan monopalmitate 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 27070-61-7,
Hexafluoropropane 29593-08-6 30516-87-1, Azidothymidine
31362-50-2, Bombesin 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate
33735-55-6 34077-87-7, Dichlorotrifluoroethane 34787-01-4,
Ticarcillin 35602-69-8, Cholesterol stearate 36322-90-4,
Piroxicam 36637-19-1, Etidocaine hydrochloride 36653-82-4, Cetyl
alcohol 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 37266-93-6, Sucrose laurate
37318-31-3, Sucrose stearate 37330-34-0 37331-28-5, Pustulan
37377-93-8, .beta.-Lipotropin 37758-47-7, ganglioside gm1
38000-06-5, Polylysine 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38821-53-3,
Cephradine 39300-95-3, Sucrose palmitate 39422-22-5,
.gamma.-Lipotropin 50370-12-2, Cefadroxil 50402-72-7,
2,3,6-Trimethylpiperidine 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 53563-63-6,
Glycerol dimyristate 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 57223-18-4,
1-Nonen-3-yne 57916-92-4, carbomer 934p 59227-89-3, Azone
59277-89-3, Acyclovir 60495-58-1, Galactocarolose 64612-25-5,
Fucan 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 67382-96-1, Melanin concentrating
hormone 67896-63-3, Dipentadecanoylphosphatidylcholine
68737-67-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylcholine 69992-87-6, Keratan
75634-40-1, Dermatan 76822-97-4 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin
86016-31-1 98023-09-7 **106392-12-5**, **Poloxamer**
108173-78-0 113669-21-9 116632-15-6, 1,2,3-Nonadecane-
tricarboxylic acid-2-hydroxytrimethylester 117076-33-2
118248-91-2 127512-30-5, Cholesteryl(4'-trimethylammonio)butanoate
132172-61-3 161293-59-0 161441-83-4 172261-50-6 172261-51-7
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and
s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT 172261-52-8 172261-53-9 172261-54-0 172261-55-1 172261-56-2
172261-57-3 172261-58-4 186198-32-3 205645-70-1 205645-71-2
205645-72-3 205645-73-4 205645-74-5 205654-05-3
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(gas and gaseous precursor filled microspheres as topical and
s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT 9002-79-3, melanocyte stimulating hormone
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(genes, DNA encoding; gas and gaseous precursor filled
microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

IT 9054-89-1
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(manganese-dependent; gas and gaseous precursor filled
microspheres as topical and s.c. delivery vehicles)

L95 ANSWER 3 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1998:218348 HCAPLUS
TI Preparation of **local anesthetic** ointments for
home care patients with post herpetic neuralgia. (1). Effects of
lipid solubility of **local anesthetics** and
ointment bases on analgesic effects
AU Umemoto, Noriko; Shibuya, Fuminori; Aoyama, Takao; Honda, Takako;
Ito, Kiyomi; Kotaki, Hajime; Sawada, Yasufumi; Nishitateno, Kenji;
Iga, Tatsuji
CS Department Pharmacy, Faculty Medicine, University Tokyo Hospital,
Japan

SO Byoin Yakugaku (1998), 24(1), 8-16
CODEN: BYYADW; ISSN: 0389-9098
PB Nippon Byoin Yakugakkai
DT Journal
LA Japanese
CC 1-11 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): **63**

AB We prepd. ointments contg. **local anesthetics** (LA) with different octanol/**water** partition coeff. (Pc)(procaine hydrochloride (Pc:0.02), lidocaine (Pc:2.9) and bupivacaine hydrochloride (Pc:27.5)) for home care patients suffering from post herpetic neuralgia. The analgesic effects of these ointments were measured in rats and healthy volunteers. Macrogol ointment (**water** sol.) or white petrolatum (**oil** sol.) was used as the ointment base. The analgesic effects of 10% bupivacaine hydrochloride-macrogol ointment in rats were approx. 4 times that of the 2% aspirin ointment (used as a ref. ointment) and were almost the same as com. available indomethacin creams (another ref. ointment). Judging from the area under the analgesic effect-time curves by 150 min after the application, the effects of procaine hydrochloride-white petrolatum were approx. 5 times that of the aspirin ointments and 1.2 times that of the indomethacin creams. The results of a test on healthy volunteers with a pain meter were also similar to those in rats. From these findings, it was thus indicated that the ointments in the combinations of LA having a high Pc value and **water** sol. ointment base, or LA with low Pc and **oil** sol. ointment base may thus be clin. useful. A good correlation was also obsd. between the Pc value and the analgesic effect of LA in both rats and in healthy volunteers. Furthermore, the analgesic effects in healthy volunteers also correlated well with those in rats (r = 0.796 for macrogol ointment and r=0.953 for white petrolatum).

ST anesthetic ointment lipid soly base analgesic

IT Nerve diseases
(neuralgia, herpetic; prepn. of **local anesthetic** ointments for home care patients with post herpetic neuralgia. (1). Effects of lipid soly. of **local anesthetics** and ointment bases on analgesic effects)

IT Analgesics
Lipophilicity
Local anesthetics
Ointments (drug delivery systems)
Partition
(prepn. of **local anesthetic** ointments for home care patients with post herpetic neuralgia. (1). Effects of lipid soly. of **local anesthetics** and ointment bases on analgesic effects)

IT Petrolatum
RL: PRP (Properties); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of **local anesthetic** ointments for home care patients with post herpetic neuralgia. (1). Effects of lipid soly. of **local anesthetics** and ointment bases on analgesic effects)

IT 51-05-8, Procaine hydrochloride 137-58-6, Lidocaine 18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of **local anesthetic** ointments for home care patients with post herpetic neuralgia. (1). Effects of lipid soly. of **local anesthetics** and ointment bases on analgesic effects)

IT **25322-68-3**, Macrogol
RL: PRP (Properties); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of **local anesthetic** ointments for home care patients with post herpetic neuralgia. (1). Effects of lipid soly. of **local anesthetics** and ointment bases on analgesic effects)

applicant

L95 ANSWER 4 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AN 1997:696618 HCAPLUS
DN 127:336655
TI New **pharmaceutical** composition with anesthetic effect
IN Brodin, Arne; Fynes, Raymond; Heijl, Lars; Nyqvist Mayer, Adela; Scherlund, Marie
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.; Brodin, Arne; Fynes, Raymond; Heijl, Lars; Nyqvist Mayer, Adela; Scherlund, Marie
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9738675 A1 971023
DS W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 97-SE566 970401
PRAI SE 96-1421 960412
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-06
ICS A61K047-34; A61K031-165
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB The invention is directed to a novel **pharmaceutical** compn. comprising one or more **local anesthetics** in **oil** form, one or more **surfactants, water** and optionally a taste masking agent. The novel compn. is advantageously used as a **local anesthetic** for pain relief within the **oral** cavity, esp. during **periodontal** scaling. A gel contained **lidocaine** 2.5, **prilocaine** 2.5, **Lutrol** F68 5.5, **Lutrol** F127 15.5, and purified **water** to 100 %.
ST **anesthetic** gel **periodontal** scaling **lidocaine prilocaine**
IT **Periodontium**
(for pain relief during **periodontal** scaling; **local anesthetic** gels for use on **oral** mucous membranes)
IT **Local anesthetics**
Topical gels (drug delivery systems)
(**local anesthetic** gels for use on **oral** mucous membranes)
IT **137-58-6, Lidocaine 721-50-6, Prilocaine 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 190258-12-9**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**local anesthetic** gels for use on **oral** mucous membranes)

L95 ANSWER 5 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:151547 HCAPLUS
DN 126:157970
TI Reversibly gelling polymer networks, their preparation and their uses
IN Bromberg, Lev; Lupton, E. Cornelius; Schiller, Matthew E.; Timm,

Mary J.; Mckinney, George W., III; Orkisz, Michal; Hand, Barry
PA Gel Sciences, Inc., USA; Bromberg, Lev; Lupton, E. Cornelius; Schiller, Matthew E.; Timm, Mary J.; Mckinney, George W. III; Orkisz, Michal; Hand, Barry
SO PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9700275 A2 970103
DS W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 96-US10376 960614
PRAI US 95-208 950616
US 95-312 950619
US 95-8053 951030
US 96-580986 960103
US 96-11506 960212
US 96-12221 960221
US 96-12869 960303
US 96-12868 960305
US 96-17158 960520
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C08G
CC 35-8 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42, 51, 62, **63**
AB A solvated polymer network exhibiting reversible gelation in response to a change in an environmental stimulus, e.g., temp., pH or ionic strength, comprises .apprx.0.01-20 wt.% of an assocg. component linked to .apprx.0.01-20 wt.% of a solvophilic component. The solvated compn. exhibits at least a five-fold increase in viscosity upon gelation, forming a clear gel, and is useful in drug delivery systems, cosmetics, **oil**-well drilling fluids, adhesives, etc. Thus, 3.0 g Pluronic F 127NF-**Poloxamer** 407NF block copolymer having a sandwich structure in 3.0 g acrylic acid was deaerated by N bubbling for 0.5 h, mixed with 100 .mu.L satd. **aq**. ammonium persulfate, and kept at 70.degree. for 16 h, giving a transparent polymer (I) which was swollen in **aq**. NaOH. GPC of a 1% soln. of I showed no. av. mol. wt. 212,200, wt. av. mol. wt. 391,100, polydispersity 1.84, and radius of gyration 17.51, compared with 782,000, 3,096,000, 3.96, and 62.14, resp., for poly(acrylic acid).
ST polyoxyalkylene acrylic acid block copolymer network; reversible gelling polymer network prepn; ethylene oxide block copolymer reversible gel; propylene oxide block copolymer reversible gel
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acrylic, block; prepn. of reversibly gelling polymer networks)
IT Topical drug delivery systems
(antiinflammatory; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Candida
(candidiasis from; reversibly gelling polymer networks for use in treatment of)
IT Skin diseases
(decubitus ulcer, gel wound dressing for; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Ulcer
(decubitus, gel wound dressing for; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Drilling fluids
(gels; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)

IT Mammary gland
(nipple, dips for; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Polymerization
(of polyoxyalkylenes with acrylic compds.; for reversibly gelling polymer networks)
IT Crosslinking
(reversible; reversibly gelling polymer networks, their prepn. and their uses)
IT Adhesives
Binders
Coatings
Condoms
Drug delivery systems
Gel electrophoresis
Gels (drug delivery systems)
Paints
Setting agents
Thickening agents
(reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Mucous membrane
(reversibly gelling polymer networks for coatings for)
IT Hemoglobins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(reversibly gelling polymer networks for loading and release of)
IT Indicators
Prostheses
Sensors
Shampoos
Valves
(reversibly gelling polymer networks for use in)
IT Acne
(reversibly gelling polymer networks for use in treatment of)
IT Polymer chain networks
(reversibly gelling polymer networks, their prepn. and their uses)
IT Interpenetrating polymer networks
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reversibly gelling polymer networks, their prepn. and their uses)
IT Cosmetics
(skin- and sun-care; reversibly gelling polymer networks for use in)
IT Insomnia
(sleep stimulants; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Alopecia
(topical hair-loss treatment agents; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT **Anesthetics**
(**topical local**; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory drugs
(topical; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT Gels (drug delivery systems)
(vaginal, moisturizing; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT 9001-63-2, Lysozyme
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(chicken egg-white; reversibly gelling polymer networks for loading and release of)
IT 1404-04-2, Neomycin 12211-28-8, Sutilains
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gel wound dressing for decubitus ulcers; reversibly gelling

polymer networks for)
IT 73-31-4, Melatonin
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(insomnia treatment; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT 9004-21-1P, Insulin globin zinc
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of reversibly gelling polymer networks)
IT 8049-62-5, Insulin zinc
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(reversibly gelling polymer networks for loading and release of)
IT 51877-33-9P 95030-48-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reversibly gelling polymer networks, their prepn. and their uses)
IT 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical analgesic treatment; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT 137-58-6, Lidocaine
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical anesthetic** treatment; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical antiinflammatory treatment; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT 38304-91-5, Minoxidil
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical hair-loss treatment agents; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical hormone treatment; reversibly gelling polymer networks for)
IT 186753-62-8P 186753-63-9P 186810-81-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(triblock; reversibly gelling polymer networks, their prepn. and their uses)

L95 ANSWER 6 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:102100 HCAPLUS
DN 126:162279
TI Stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof
IN Mcginity, James W.; Gerding, Thomas G.; Bodmeier, Roland
PA Medical Polymer Technologies, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
PI US 5597849 A 970128
AI US 94-345051 941114
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-135
ICS A61K007-32
NCL 514648000

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB Stick formulations for topical delivery of **water** sol. and/or **water** insol. agents are disclosed. The stick formulations may contain steroids, antibiotics, antifungals, antihistamines, antiinflammatories or **local anesthetics**. The vehicles comprise a combination of waxes and oils and a **surfactant** in embodiments involving **water** sol. agents. Methods for prepg. the various stick formulations are also disclosed.
ST stick formulation topical drug delivery
IT Diglycerides
Glycerides, biological studies
Monoglycerides
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated coco monoglycerides, diglycerides and triglycerides; stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof)
IT Anti-inflammatory drugs
Antibiotics
Antihistamines
Fungicides
Local anesthetics
Surfactants
(stick formulations for **topical** drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof)
IT Beeswax
Castor **oil**
Ceresin
Cocoa butter
Hydrocarbon oils
Petrolatum
Sesame **oil**
Steroids, biological studies
Waxes
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof)
IT Solid dosage forms (drug delivery systems)
(sticks; stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof)
IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 58-73-1 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 94-13-3, Propyl paraben 99-76-3, Methyl paraben 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 137-58-6, Lidocaine 139-33-3, Disodium edta 147-24-0 822-16-2, Sodium stearate 1338-39-2, Sorbitan monolaurate 1338-41-6, Sorbitan monostearate 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 8007-43-0, Sorbitan sesquioleate 8029-15-0, Aquaphor 9005-65-6, Sorbitan monoleate 25013-16-5, Bha 26266-57-9, Sorbitan monopalmitate 26266-58-0, Sorbitan trioleate 26658-19-5, Sorbitan tristearate 28211-18-9 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 32440-50-9 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 63793-60-2, Witconol apm 186845-00-1, Witcamide 128T
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stick formulations for topical drug delivery of therapeutic agents and uses thereof)

L95 ANSWER 7 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1998:253276 HCAPLUS
DN 128:248576
TI Ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-

water submicron emulsions
PA Pharmos Corporation, USA
SO Israeli, 30 pp.
CODEN: ISXXAQ
PI IL 104328 A1 970930
AI IL 93-104328 930106
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-107
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB An ocular drug delivery vehicle of an **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsion comprising about 0.5 to 50% of a first component of an **oil**, about 0.1 to 10% of a second component of an emulsifier, about 0.05 to 5% of a non-ionic **surfactant** and an **aq**. component, said submicron emulsion having a mean droplet size in the range of 0.05 to 0.5 .mu.m. An ophthalmic emulsion contained adaprolol maleate (I) 0.4, medium chain glycerides 4.25, Lipid E80 1.0, .alpha.-tocopherol 0.02, EDTA 0.1, glycerol 2.2, and distd. **water** q.s. 100.00%. The emulsion caused much less irritation than controls comprising **aq**. I solns. in Draise test.
ST ocular drug delivery vehicle emulsion; adaprolol ophthalmic emulsion submicron particle
IT Osmotic pressure
(agents; ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)
IT Nerves
(autonomic, drug affecting; ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)
IT Ophthalmic drug delivery systems
(emulsions; ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonionic; ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
Anti-inflammatory drugs
Antibiotics
Antioxidants
Antiviral agents
Emulsifying agents
Fungicides
Local anesthetics
Nonionic **surfactants**
Particle size
Preservatives
.beta.-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)
IT Cannabinoids
Steroids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)
IT Esters, biological studies
Ethoxylated alcohols
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Lecithins
Medium-chain glycerides
Paraffin oils

Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phospholipids, biological studies
Vegetable oils
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)

IT Emulsions (drug delivery systems)
(ophthalmic; ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)

IT 9001-03-0, Carbonic anhydrase 9001-08-5, Cholinesterase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)

IT 53-86-1, Indomethacin 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol 26839-75-8, Timolol 63659-18-7, Betaxolol 101479-70-3, Adaprolol 121009-31-2, Adaprolol maleate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)

IT 4345-03-3, .alpha.-Tocopherol succinate 9005-65-6, Tween 80
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ocular drug delivery vehicles consisting of **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)

L95 ANSWER 8 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:358925 HCAPLUS
DN 126:334422
TI **Pharmaceutical** emulsions containing a **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic
IN Toledo, Alfonso
PA B. Braun Melsungen Ag, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
PI EP 770387 A1 970502
DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI EP 95-117034 951028
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-445
ICS A61K031-165; A61K031-245; A61K009-107; A61K031-485
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB A **pharmaceutical** compn. in the form of an **oil**-in-**water** emulsion (o/w) consisting essentially of (a) 5 to 30% (w/v) of an oily carrier consisting of long-chain triglycerides and/or medium-chain triglycerides, (b) 0.5 to 2% (w/v) of an emulsifier, (c) 0.1 to 2% (w/v) of a **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic, (d) conventional additives. An injectable submicron emulsion contained soya bean **oil** 10, miglyol 10, egg yolk lecithin 1.2, glycerol 2.5, sodium oleate 0.03, bupivacaine base (I) 0.4439 g , and **water** q.s. 100 mL. The amt. of I encapsulated into the **oil** droplets was 99.0-99.8%. The emulsion significantly increased the duration of total motor blockade from 140.6 to 220.0 min and the recovery period from 218.3 to 303.1 min, when compared to the **aq**. soln.
ST **pharmaceutical** emulsion **local anesthetic** central analgesic; bupivacaine **pharmaceutical** emulsion injection phospholipid
IT Glycerides, biological studies

RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C16-22; **pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

IT Medium-chain glycerides
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C8-12; **pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

IT Analgesics
(central analgesics; **pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

IT Injections (drug delivery systems)
(emulsions; **pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

IT Emulsions (drug delivery systems)
(injections; **pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

IT Emulsifying agents
(**pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

IT Egg yolk lecithins
Long-chain glycerides
Medium-chain glycerides
Phospholipids, biological studies
Soybean **oil**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-42-1, Meperidine 59-46-1, Procaine 76-41-5, Oxymorphone 76-99-3, Methadone 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 94-25-7 96-88-8, Mepivacaine **137-58-6, Lidocaine** 437-38-7, Fentanyl 466-99-9, Hydromorphone **721-50-6, Prilocaine** 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 56030-54-7, Sufentanil 71195-58-9, Alfentanil 84057-95-4, Ropivacaine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**pharmaceutical** emulsions contg. **local anesthetic** and/or centrally acting analgesic)

L95 ANSWER 9 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 97-532694 [49] WPIDS
DNC C97-169968
TI Hydrogel patch for dermal local anesthetisation - contains gel state gum base, sucrose fatty acid ester, ethanol, **prilocaine-lidocaine** eutectic mixt., and oily dermal local anesthetic prepn..
DC B07
PA (DAIK-N) DAIKYO YAKUHIN KOGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 09255565 A 970930 (9749)* 10 pp A61K009-70
ADT JP 09255565 A JP 96-95950 960326
PRAI JP 96-95950 960326
IC ICM A61K009-70
ICS A61K031-165
AB JP09255565 A UPAB: 971211
Hydrogel patch for dermal local anesthetisation consists of gel state gum base (pref. contg. 3 % or less sucrose fatty acid ester and 20 % or less ethanol when the gum base contains 5 % base form

prilocaine-lidocaine eutectic mixt.), where the oily dermal local anesthetic prepn. (pref. eutectic mixt. of base form **prilocaine** and **lidocaine**) is dispersed, is shaped in a form having sticking surface to skin.

USE - The hydrogel patch for dermal local anesthetisation attains improved availability of conventional PL (**prilocaine -lidocaine**) cream.

ADVANTAGE - The hydrogel patch for dermal local anesthetisation attains improved availability of PL (**prilocaine-lidocaine**) cream by replacing conventional cream base by gum base which can be easily placed and maintain the drug in a thick disc state giving durable effect of drug action.

Dwg.5/7

FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B07-A02; B10-B02F; B10-D03; B12-M02D; **B14-C08**

L95 ANSWER 10 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:34252 HCAPLUS
DN 126:65457
TI Three-phase **pharmaceutical** form with constant and controlled release of amorphous active ingredient for single daily application
IN Kerc, Janez; Rebic, Ljubomira Barbara; Kofler, Bojan
PA Lek, Tovarna Farmacevtskih in Kemicnih Izdelkov, D. D., Slovenia; Kerc, Janez; Rebic, Ljubomira Barbara; Kofler, Bojan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9636318 A2 961121
DS W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 96-SI12 960517
PRAI SI 95-173 950519
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-22
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB Disclosed is a novel 3-phase **pharmaceutical** form contg. a core consisting of a first and a second phase and a coating representing the third phase. The first phase contains an amorphous active ingredient, the **water**-sol. polymer PVP and a cellulose ether as carriers of the amorphous active ingredient and simultaneously as inhibitors of its crystn., a **surfactant** that improves the soly. of the active ingredient and promotes the absorption of the amorphous active ingredient from gastrointestinal tract; the second phase contains a cellulose ether and a mixt. of mono-, di- and triglycerides as sustained release agents; and the third phase is represented by a poorly sol. or gastro-resistant film coating, which in the first few hours after the application controls the release of the active ingredient and can consist of an ester of hydroxypropyl Me cellulose with phthalic anhydride or of a copolymer based on methacrylic acid and Et acrylate. A tablet core was formulated contg. nifedipine 60, PVP 150, Na lauryl sulfate 4.8, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose (50 mPa.cntdot.s) 203.8, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose (15,000 mPa.cntdot.s) 149.4, Ludipress 50, talc 6, and Mg stearate 6 mg and film-coated with a compn. contg. Eudragit L100-55 18.6, PEG 6000 3.12, talc 4.28, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 4.5, hydroxypropyl cellulose 4.5, PEG 400 1.5, talc 0.75, titania 2.9, ferric oxide hydrate 0.85, and carnauba wax 0.48 mg. In a dissoln. test, nifedipine was released with a const. rate for 24 h.

ST controlled release oral compn amorphous drug; tablet nifedipine PVP cellulose ether Eudragit

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
Hydrogenated castor **oil**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; three-phase oral dosage forms with const. and controlled release of amorphous active ingredient for single daily application)

IT Ethoxylated castor **oil**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated; three-phase oral dosage forms with const. and controlled release of amorphous active ingredient for single daily application)

IT Hypoglycemia
Parkinson's disease
(inhibitors; three-phase oral dosage forms with const. and controlled release of amorphous active ingredient for single daily application)

IT Adrenoceptor agonists
Analgesics
Anesthetics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Anticonvulsants
Antidiabetic agents
Antihistamines
Antihypertensives
Antimalarials
Antimigraine drugs
Antipyretics
Bronchodilators
Calcium channel blockers
Cardiovascular agents
Cholinergic agonists
Contraceptives
Controlled-release capsules (drug delivery systems)
Controlled-release tablets (drug delivery systems)
Diuretics
Drug bioavailability
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Muscle relaxants
Tranquilizers
.alpha.-Adrenoceptor agonists
.alpha.-Adrenoceptor antagonists
.beta.-Adrenoceptor agonists
.beta.-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(three-phase **oral** dosage forms with const. and controlled release of amorphous active ingredient for single daily application)

IT Hormones (animal), biological studies
Lecithins
Vitamins
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(three-phase oral dosage forms with const. and controlled release of amorphous active ingredient for single daily application)

IT 122-32-7, Glycerol trioleate 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 555-43-1, Glycerol tristearate 555-44-2 1323-83-7, Glycerol distearate 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-32-4 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-18-9, Propyl

cellulose 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 25212-88-8 25496-72-4, Glycerol monooleate 25637-84-7, Glycerol dioleate 26657-95-4, Glycerol dipalmitate 26657-96-5, Glycerol monopalmitate 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 49562-28-9, Fenofibrate 60299-11-8, Nifedipine hydrochloride 72509-76-3, Felodipine **106392-12-5**, **Poloxamer** 111470-99-6, Amlodipine benzenesulfonate 116308-96-4, Ludipress
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(three-phase oral dosage forms with const. and controlled release of amorphous active ingredient for single daily application)

L95 ANSWER 11 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1996:722562 HCAPLUS
DN 126:22882
TI Topical bioadhesive ointment compositions and their use in wound healing
IN M'timkulu, Thabiso; Shaked, Ze'ev; Hsu, Richard
PA Berlex Laboratories Inc., USA
SO U.S., 7 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 872,755, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
PI US 5578310 A 961126
AI US 94-253472 940603
PRAI US 92-872755 920423
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-107
ICS A61K047-44; A61K047-38; A61K047-34
NCL 424401000
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB A topical bioadhesive ointment compn. comprising an **aq.** mineral **oil** emulsion which is readily spread able and film-forming, and, upon application to moist skin or a mucosal surface, forms a stable, coherent layer thereon which resists removal therefrom by **water** or a body fluid assocd. with the mucosal surface to which the ointment compn. is applied is disclosed. To 5 g of a base ointment formulation comprising mineral **oil** 33.3, Tween 80 0.7, 35% **aq.** soln. of PEG-8000 36.7, and Methocel 29.3% was added 25 .mu.g of .alpha.-transforming growth factor (I) under sterile conditions and mixed. The ointment had good bioadherence to oral mucous membrane, sustained-release of the I, comfortable administration thereof to an ulceration wound, and complete in situ release of I.
ST topical bioadhesive **pharmaceutical** ointment wound healing; alpha transforming growth factor **pharmaceutical** ointment
IT Oral drug delivery systems
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(buccal; topical bioadhesive ointment compns. and their use in wound healing)
IT Drug delivery systems
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mucosal; topical bioadhesive ointment compns. and their use in wound healing)
IT Ointments (drug delivery systems)
Wound healing (animal)
(topical bioadhesive ointment compns. and their use in wound healing)
IT Hydrocarbon oils
Local anesthetics
Nonionic **surfactants**
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Stabilizing agents
Transforming growth factor .alpha.
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical** bioadhesive ointment compns. and their use in wound healing)

IT 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose 9005-65-6, Tween 80 **25322-68-3**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical bioadhesive ointment compns. and their use in wound healing)

L95 ANSWER 12 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1996:513636 HCAPLUS
DN 125:151165
TI Topical **pharmaceuticals** containing substance P antagonists for decreasing the effects of irritant ingredients
IN De Lacharriere, Olivier; Breton, Lionel
PA Oreal S. A., Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 15 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
PI FR 2728166 A1 960621
AI FR 94-15253 941219
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K031-135
ICS A61K038-00
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB Topical **pharmaceuticals** contain substance P antagonists for decreasing the effects of irritant ingredients. The substance P antagonists are peptides, a nitrogen compds., or a nitrogen-, sulfur-, or oxygen-contg. heterocyclic compd. A cream contained spantide II 0.25, glycerol stearate 2, Polysorbate 60 1, stearic acid 1.4, metronidazole 1, triethanolamine 0.7, Carbomer 0.4, karite butter 12, vaseline **oil** 12, antioxidant 0.05, preservatives 0.3, fragrance 0.5, and **water** q.s. 100%.
ST **pharmaceutical** substance P antagonist irritant inhibitor; spantide II **pharmaceutical** cream metronidazole
IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Aminoaza; topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)
IT Pruritus
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors; topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)
IT Keratins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lysis of, promoters of; topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)
IT Retinoids
Solvents
Surfactants
Peroxides, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)
IT **Anesthetics**

Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Ceramides
Essential oils
Fungicides and Fungistats
Inflammation inhibitors
Parasiticides
Protein hydrolyzates
Virucides and Virustats
Vitamins
Amino acids, biological studies
Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT Radicals, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT Nutrients
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(anti-, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gels, topical, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxy, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(injections, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nitrogen, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ointments, creams, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(oxo, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT Lactams
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(spiro, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(topical, topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT 33507-63-0, Substance P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antagonists; topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT 1143-38-0D, Anthralin, derivs. 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 38304-91-5, Minoxidil
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 100-76-5D, Quinuclidine, derivs. 107-15-3D, 1,2-Ethanediamine, derivs. 110-00-9D, Furan, derivs. 110-02-1D, Thiophene, derivs. 110-89-4D, Piperidine, derivs. 123-75-1D, Pyrrolidine, amino derivs. 270-68-8D, Isoindole, derivs. 271-89-6D, Benzofuran, derivs. 443-48-1, Metronidazole 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 11095-43-5D, Benzothiophene, derivs. 78418-01-6, n-Octanoyl-5-salicylic acid 129176-97-2, Spantide II 145194-26-9, Sendide 179185-31-0 180206-46-6D, derivs.
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical **pharmaceuticals** contg. substance P antagonists for decreasing effects of irritant ingredients)

L95 ANSWER 13 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 97-196009 [18] WPIDS
DNC C97-062587
TI Non-**aq**., oily ointment base, useful for external skin ointment - contains cyclic silicone **oil**, higher fatty acid salt, wax, higher alcohol and nonionic **surfactant**.
DC A96 B01 B07
PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 08291049 A 961105 (9718)* 15 pp A61K009-06
ADT JP 08291049 A JP 96-63757 960226
PRAI JP 95-61739 950225
IC ICM A61K009-06
ICS A61K047-10; A61K047-12; A61K047-34; A61K047-44
AB JP08291049 A UPAB: 970502
Non-**aq**. oily ointment base contains cyclic silicone **oil**, higher fatty acid salt, wax, higher alcohol and nonionic **surfactant** partic. contg. 30-85 wt. % of cyclic silicone **oil**.

Also claimed is an external ointment for skin treatment made of non-**aq**. oily ointment base contg. 0.001-20 wt. % of a pharmacologically-active substance.

Non-**aq**. oily ointment base pref. contg. 30-85, (partic. 45-70) wt. % of cyclic silicone **oil**, 0.1-3.5 (partic. 0.5-2) wt. % of higher fatty acid salt, 1-12 (partic. 4-8) wt. % of wax, 1-35 (partic. 5-25) wt. % of higher alcohol and 0.1-10 (partic. 0.2-5) wt. % of nonionic **surfactant**. Cyclic silicone **oil** is octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane or decamethyl-cyclopentasiloxane; (3) higher fatty acid salt is of aluminium mono-, di- or tristearate, (4) wax is microcrystalline wax or beeswax, (5) higher alcohols is myristyl, isostearyl, cetyl, stearyl, cetostearyl and oleyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, cholesterol, 2-hexyldecanol, behenyl and lauryl alcohol, (6) nonionic **surfactant** is polyoxyethylene (POE) (2) oleyl ether, POE (2) cetyl ether, POE (3) nonylphenyl ether, sorbitan trioleate or POE (9) lauryl ether.

ADVANTAGE - Ointment with good spread without sticky feeling

and free from petroleum or liq. paraffin, is obtd.
In an example, ointment made from 0.1 wt. % of clobetasone butyrate, 2.0 wt. % each of crotamiton and aluminium monostearate, 66.4 wt. % of a#octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, 7.0 wt. % of 2-octyldodecanol, 0.5 wt. % of dimethylpolysiloxane, 5.0 wt. % of microcrystalline wax, 12.0 wt. % of behenyl alcohol, 4.0 wt. % of cetostearyl alcohol and 1.0 wt. % of POE (5) oleyl ether spread well on skin without sticky feeling or glow.
Dwg.0/1

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A06-A00E3; A12-V01; B01-B03; B01-D02; B04-B01A; B04-B01B; B04-B01C; B04-C03C; B04-C03D; B05-A01B; B05-B01B; B10-D03; B10-E04D; B12-M02; B14-A01; B14-A04; B14-C03; **B14-C08** ; B14-J05A; B14-L09; B14-N17; B14-N17B

L95 ANSWER 14 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-415019 [42] WPIDS
DNC C96-143006
TI **Oil**-in-**water** emulsion for parenteral admin.
contg. EDTA as antimicrobial agent - and **surfactant** stabiliser, esp. for anaesthetic propofol, allowing less frequent change of delivery system for continuous infusion.
DC B05 C03 E14
IN JONES, C B; PLATT, J H; JONES, C
PA (ZENE) ZENECA LTD
CYC 64
PI GB 2298789 A 960918 (9642)* 30 pp A61K009-107
DE 19509828 A1 960919 (9643)# 14 pp A61K031-05
FR 2731617 A1 960920 (9644)# 32 pp A61K031-05
WO 9629064 A1 960926 (9644)# EN 34 pp A61K031-05
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA UG UZ VN
ZA 9502239 A 961129 (9702)# 30 pp A61K000-00
BE 1009198 A5 961203 (9703)# 33 pp A61K000-00
AU 9518988 A 961008 (9704)# A61K031-05
FI 9703702 A 970916 (9751)# A61K000-00
NO 9704278 A 970916 (9751)# A61K009-107
DK 9701066 A 970917 (9806)# A61K031-05
EP 814787 A1 980107 (9806)# EN A61K031-05
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SI
LU 90136 A 971127 (9806)# A61K031-05
CZ 9702904 A3 971217 (9807)# A61K031-05
SE 9703274 A 970910 (9812)# A61K047-18
SK 9701247 A3 980114 (9812)# A61K031-05
US 5714520 A 980203 (9812) 10 pp A61K031-05
US 5731355 A 980324 (9819) 9 pp A61K031-05
US 5731356 A 980324 (9819) 9 pp A61K031-05
ADT GB 2298789 A GB 95-5405 950317; DE 19509828 A1 DE 95-19509828 950317; FR 2731617 A1 FR 95-3128 950317; WO 9629064 A1 WO 95-GB579 950317; ZA 9502239 A ZA 95-2239 950317; BE 1009198 A5 BE 95-241 950317; AU 9518988 A AU 95-18988 950317, WO 95-GB579 950317; FI 9703702 A WO 95-GB579 950317, FI 97-3702 970916; NO 9704278 A WO 95-GB579 950317, NO 97-4278 970916; DK 9701066 A WO 95-GB579 950317, DK 97-1066 970917; EP 814787 A1 EP 95-911412 950317, WO 95-GB579 950317; LU 90136 A WO 95-GB579 950317, LU 97-90136 970910; CZ 9702904 A3 WO 95-GB579 950317, CZ 97-2904 950317; SE 9703274 A WO 95-GB579 950317, SE 97-3274 970910; SK 9701247 A3 WO 95-GB579 950317, SK 97-1247 950317; US 5714520 A US 95-408707 950322; US 5731355 A Div ex US 95-408707 950322, US 97-801589 970218; US 5731356 A Div ex US 95-408707 950325, US 97-802447 970218

FDT AU 9518988 A Based on WO 9629064; EP 814787 A1 Based on WO 9629064; LU 90136 A Based on WO 9629064; CZ 9702904 A3 Based on WO 9629064
PRAI GB 94-5593 940322; DE 95-19509828 950317; FR 95-3128 950317; WO 95-GB579 950317; ZA 95-2239 950317; BE 95-241 950317; AU 95-18988 950317; FI 97-3702 970916; NO 97-4278 970916; DK 97-1066 970917; EP 95-911412 950317; LU 97-90136 970910; CZ 97-2904 950317; SE 97-3274 970910; SK 97-1247 950317
REP 3.Jnl.Ref ; FR 2265357; JP 2096515; WO 9006055
IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K009-107; A61K031-05; A61K047-18
ICS A61K009-08
AB GB 2298789 A UPAB: 961211
Sterile pharmaceutical compsn. for parenteral admin. is an **oil**-in-**water** emulsion in which propofol (I) (2,6-diisopropylphenol), opt. dissolved in a **water**-immiscible solvent, is emulsified with **water** and stabilised by **surfactant**. It also includes enough EDTA or salt to prevent growth of microorganisms for at least 24 hr after accidental contamination. Also new are similar emulsions that do not contain (I) but may contain some other therapeutic or pharmaceutical agent (II), opt. dissolved in organic solvent.

USE - Compsns. contg. (I) are used as anaesthetics, either general or for sedation of intensive care patients. In other compsns. (II) is an antifungal, anaesthetic, antibacterial, anticancer or anti-emetic agent, CNS-active cpd., steroid, barbiturate or vitamin prepn. or the emulsion contains fat for intravenous feeding.

ADVANTAGE - When used to admin. (I)-contg. compsns. by continuous infusion using a 'giving set', these emulsions allow a redn. in the frequency with which the set has to be changed. They also minimise the risk of microbial growth in the event of accidental contamination.

Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B10-B01B; C10-B01B; B10-E02; C10-E02; B12-M03; C12-M03; B14-A01; C14-A01; B14-A04; C14-A04; B14-C07; C14-C07; **B14-C08**; C14-C08; B14-E05; C14-E05; B14-H01; C14-H01; E10-B01C

L95 ANSWER 15 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 96361873 EMBASE
TI Reducing pain during procedures.
AU Liebelt E.L.
CS Yale University School of Medicine, Yale-New Haven Hospital, New Haven, CT 06504, United States
SO Current Opinion in Pediatrics, (1996) 8/5 (436-441).
ISSN: 1040-8703 CODEN: COPEE
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB There is an increasing focus on the recognition, assessment, and management of pain in children. Children undergo many painful procedures in different clinical environments and are frequently undertreated for their pain. The pediatrician should be familiar with general concepts about the perception of pain in children. Many pain-assessment tools have been developed and restructured to provide the clinician with valid and reliable scales to assess pain in children and assess the effect of interventions. New pharmacologic agents for conscious sedation are being used with

increasing frequency in the pediatric outpatient setting for reducing pain and anxiety. Also there has been increasing use of regional anesthetic techniques for procedures once requiring general anesthesia. There has been an increase in the development of topical anesthetics as well as modifying injectable local anesthetic to decrease the pain of local infiltration. Nonpharmacologic methods of pain management are being tested, developed, and used alone or as adjuncts to pharmacologic therapy for children undergoing painful procedures. It is imperative that clinicians keep themselves informed about new advances pertaining to pain treatment and incorporate them into their practices.

CT EMTAGS: diagnosis (0140); therapy (0160); etiology (0135); prevention (0165); methodology (0130); mammal (0738); human (0888); newborn (0013); infant (0014); child (0022); oral drug administration (0181); intramuscular drug administration (0184); intravenous drug administration (0182); topical drug administration (0186); intranasal drug administration (0283); inhalational drug administration (0188); review (0001); priority journal (0007)

Medical Descriptors:
*pain: DI, diagnosis
*pain: DT, drug therapy
*pain: ET, etiology
*pain: PC, prevention
*nociception
*pain assessment
*analgesia
*local anesthesia
dental anesthesia
topical anesthesia
regional anesthesia
practice guideline
anxiety
drug mixture
self report
human
clinical trial
newborn
infant
child
oral drug administration
intramuscular drug administration
intravenous drug administration
topical drug administration
intranasal drug administration
inhalational drug administration
review
priority journal

Drug Descriptors:
*analgesic agent: DT, drug therapy
*local anesthetic agent: CT, clinical trial
*local anesthetic agent: CB, drug combination
*local anesthetic agent: DT, drug therapy
*anxiolytic agent: DT, drug therapy
*sedative agent
narcotic agent
opiate derivative
drug delivery system
fentanyl: CB, drug combination
morphine
pethidine: CB, drug combination
chlorpromazine: CB, drug combination
promethazine: CB, drug combination
emla: CT, clinical trial
emla: DT, drug therapy

lidocaine: CT, clinical trial
lidocaine: CB, drug combination
lidocaine: DT, drug therapy
prilocaine: CT, clinical trial
prilocaine: CB, drug combination
prilocaine: DT, drug therapy
midazolam: CB, drug combination
diazepam: CB, drug combination
propofol: CB, drug combination
adrenalin: CB, drug combination
diphenhydramine: CB, drug combination
tetracaine: CB, drug combination
cocaine: CB, drug combination
bupivacaine: CB, drug combination
noradrenalin: CB, drug combination
etidocaine: CB, drug combination
mepivacaine: CB, drug combination
cream
benzocaine
chloroethane
levonorgestrel
unindexed drug
cetacaine
fentanyl citrate

RN 437-38-7; 57-27-2; 28097-96-3; 50-13-5; 57-42-1; 50-53-3; 69-09-0; 58-33-3; 60-87-7; 101362-25-8; **137-58-6**; 24847-67-4; 56934-02-2; 73-78-9; 1786-81-8; **721-50-6**; 59467-70-8; 439-14-5; 2078-54-8; 51-43-4; 55-31-2; 6912-68-1; 147-24-0; 58-73-1; 136-47-0; 94-24-6; 50-36-2; 53-21-4; 5937-29-1; 18010-40-7; 2180-92-9; 55750-21-5; 51-41-2; 36637-18-0; 36637-19-1; 96-88-8; 1333-08-0; 94-09-7; 75-00-3; 797-63-7; 64082-67-3; 990-73-8

CN (1) Diprivan; (2) Norplant; (3) Cetacaine; (4) Fentanyl oralet

CO (1) Zeneca (United States); (2) Wyeth ayerst (United States); (3) Cetylite industries (United States); (4) Abbott (United States); Astra (United States)

L95 ANSWER 16 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 96141021 EMBASE

TI [Anesthesia for oral surgery - Local anesthesia as standard procedure].
ANASTHESIEVERFAHREN IN DER ZAHN-, MUND- UND KIEFERHEILKUNDE - DIE LOKALANASTHESIE ALS STANDARDVERFAHREN.

AU Raab W.H.-M.

CS Poliklinik fur Zahnerhaltung, Parodontologie/Kinderzahnheilkunde, Universitat Ulm, Albert-Einstein-Allee 11, D-89070 Ulm, Germany, Federal Republic of

SO Anasthesiologie und Intensivmedizin, (1996) 37/4 (192-196).
ISSN: 0170-5334 CODEN: ANIMD2

CY Germany, Federal Republic of

DT Journal

FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index

LA German

CT EMTAGS: apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510); therapy (0160); mammal (0738); human (0888); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*local anesthesia
*oral surgery
***dental anesthesia**
analgesia
equipment
anesthesiological techniques
drug choice

human
article
Drug Descriptors:
*articaine
***prilocaine**
*mepivacaine
***lidocaine**
*local anesthetic agent
*adrenalin
felypressin
lypressin
RN (articaine) 23964-57-0, 23964-58-1; (**prilocaine**) 1786-81-8, **721-50-6**; (mepivacaine) 96-88-8; (**lidocaine**) **137-58-6**, 24847-67-4, 56934-02-2, 73-78-9; (adrenalin) 51-43-4, 55-31-2, 6912-68-1; (felypressin) 56-59-7; (lypressin) 50-57-7

L95 ANSWER 17 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1995:753865 HCAPLUS
DN 123:152960
TI **Topical anesthetic** preparations for **dental** use
IN Shiki, Masataka; Sanuki, Daizaburo; Higashide, Mitsuji
PA Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co, Japan; Teika Seiyaku Kk
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
PI JP 07157427 A2 950620 Heisei
AI JP 93-303016 931202
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-245
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB The title prepns. with viscosity 300-1000 cP at 40.degree. contain **local anesthetics**, **water**-sol. polymer bases, and .gtoreq.0.01 wt.% pigments with neutral tints or cold color. The prepns. show good adhesion property to the gingiva and the color indicates the **anesthetized** area, where a **local anesthetic** soln. is injected. A viscous soln. was formulated contg. Et aminobenzoate 20, polyethylene glycol 76, Japan Blue 1 0.05, banana **oil** 0.5, methylparaben 0.2, Na saccharinate 1, and **H2O** 2.25 g.
ST gingiva **topical local anesthetic**
IT Gingiva
(**topical anesthetic** prepns. for **dental** use)
IT **Anesthetics**
(**local, topical anesthetic** prepns. for **dental** use)
IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(solns., **topical, topical anesthetic** prepns. for **dental** use)
IT 94-09-7, Ethyl aminobenzoate 3844-45-9, Japan Blue 1 **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**topical anesthetic** prepns. for **dental** use)

L95 ANSWER 18 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1995:758878 HCAPLUS
DN 123:152991
TI Biodegradable periodontal implant precursor
IN Polson, Alan M.; Swanbom, Deryl D.; Dunn, Richard L.; Cox, Charles P.; Norton, Richard L.; Lowe, Bryan K.; Peterson, Kenneth S.

PA Atrix Laboratories, Inc., USA
SO Can. Pat. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
PI CA 2117394 AA 950329
AI CA 94-2117394 940707
PRAI US 93-127642 930928
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61L027-00
ICS A61F002-00; A61C013-08
CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB A biodegradable implant precursor has a 2-part structure made of an outer sac and a liq. content. The implant precursor is composed of a biodegradable, **water**-coagulable thermoplastic polymer and a **water**-miscible org. solvent. When administered to an implant site in an animal, the implant precursor will solidify in situ to a solid, microporous matrix by dissipation of the org. solvent to surrounding tissue fluids and coagulation of the polymer. Methods of making the implant precursor, an app. for forming the precursor, and a kit contg. the app. are described. Also provided are methods of using the implant precursor for treating a tissue defect in an animal, e.g. for enhancing cell growth and tissue regeneration, wound and organ repair, nerve regeneration, and soft and hard tissue regeneration, for delivery of biol. active substances to tissue or organs, etc. Thus, a mixt. of poly(DL-lactide) (mol. wt. 65,000) 37 and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone 63% was sterilized with .gamma.-radiation, confined between 2 saline-satd. porous polyethylene substrates for 6 min, and removed. The resulting implant precursor comprised an opaque, semirigid, flexible, 2-part structure with a gelatinous, semirigid outer layer and a more liq. core.
ST periodontal implant precursor polymer; coagulation polymer implant precursor
IT Pore
(-forming agents; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Fertility
(agents; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Analgesics
Anesthetics
Antihistaminics
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Biodegradable materials
Bronchodilators
Contraceptives
Fungicides and Fungistats
Inflammation inhibitors
Molds (forms)
Neoplasm inhibitors
Nervous system agents
Parasiticides
Solvents
Vaccines
Vasodilators
Virucides and Virustats
(biodegradable **periodontal** implant precursor)
IT Animal growth regulators
Hormones
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Phosphazene polymers
Polyanhydrides
Polyamides, biological studies

Polycarbonates, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Urethane polymers, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**;
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Blood
(components, support substrates; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
Fatty acids, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**;
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drug release rate modifiers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Bone
(inducers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, uses
Salts, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(pore-forming agents; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Plastics
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(porous, support substrates; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Thrombus and Blood clot
(support substrate; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Glass, oxide
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(support substrate; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Ceramic materials and wares
(support substrates; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Gelatins, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(support substrates; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**;
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C6-12, epoxidized, drug release rate modifiers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Bone, disease
(defect, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**;
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-, esters, drug release rate modifiers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Periodontium
(disease, defect; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Soybean **oil**
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**;
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(epoxidized, drug release rate modifier; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**;
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters, drug release rate modifiers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT Ortho acids
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**;
BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(esters, polymers, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Animal tissue
(hard, support substrate; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy, drug release rate modifiers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Acetals
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ketals, polymers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Slides
(microscope, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Polyamides, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly(amino acids), biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Acetals
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly-, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Polyamides, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyester-, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, drug release rate modifiers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Plastics
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thermo-, biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tri-, esters, drug release rate modifiers; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT 24390-14-5, Doxycycline hyclate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)
IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 67-68-5, DMSO, biological studies 67-71-0, Dimethyl sulfone 68-12-2, DMF, biological studies 78-93-3, Methyl ethyl ketone, biological studies 79-20-9, Methyl acetate 97-64-3, Ethyl lactate 105-60-2, Caprolactam, biological studies 108-32-7, Propylene carbonate 109-99-9, THF, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 134-62-3, N,N-Diethyl-m-toluamide 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, biological studies 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 3079-28-5, Decyl methyl sulfoxide 59227-89-3, 1-Dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); NUU (Nonbiological use,

unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT 110-15-6D, Succinic acid, esters with polyoxyalkylenes 144-62-7D, Oxalic acid, esters with polyoxyalkylenes 463-84-3D, Orthocarbonic acid, esters, polymers 1398-61-4, Chitin 9003-09-2, Poly(methyl vinyl ether) 9012-76-4, Chitosan 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 26009-03-0, Polyglycolide 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26202-08-4, Polyglycolide 26680-10-4, Polylactide 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 51063-13-9 52352-27-9, Poly(hydroxybutyric acid) 78644-42-5, Poly(malic acid) 102190-94-3
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 77-89-4, Acetyl triethyl citrate 77-90-7, Acetyl tributyl citrate 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 84-66-2, Diethyl phthalate 84-74-2, Dibutyl phthalate 102-76-1, Glycerol triacetate 106-30-9, Ethyl heptanoate 106-65-0, Dimethyl succinate 109-43-3, Dibutyl sebacate 110-80-5, 2-Ethoxyethanol 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate 131-11-3, Dimethyl phthalate 553-90-2, Dimethyl oxalate 627-93-0, Dimethyl adipate **25322-68-3**, PEG 25495-97-0, Dimethyl citrate 26762-52-7, Hexanediol
RL: DEV (Device component use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drug release rate modifier; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, oxidized
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(foam, support substrate; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solvent; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

IT 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 7758-87-4, Tricalcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 12597-68-1, Stainless steel, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(support substrate; biodegradable periodontal implant precursor)

L95 ANSWER 19 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95343234 EMBASE
TI Analgesic effect of the combination of iontophoresis of **lidocaine** and a very fine needle for the injection of the oral infiltration anesthesia.
AU Watanabe T.; Koshi I.; Tsukada K.; Ogasawara T.; Kasahara H.
CS Dentistry for the Handicapped Dept., Matsumoto Dental College, 1780, Goubara Hirooka, Shiojiri, Nagano 399 07, Japan
SO Journal of Japanese Dental Society of Anesthesiology, (1995) 23/4 (723-733).
ISSN: 0386-5835 CODEN: NSMZDZ
CY Japan
DT Journal
FS 024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Japanese
SL English; Japanese
AB The injection of infiltration anesthesia is a painful procedure that is difficult to perform on children or mentally handicapped. To reduce the pain of this injection, we used a combination of iontophoresis of 4% **lidocaine** and a new, very fine needle

with a diameter of 0.25 mm. We examined the analgesic effect of this method compared with the usual topical **lidocaine** anesthesia. After obtaining informed consent, twenty healthy volunteers aged between 25 and 46 were studied. Figure 2 shows thee protocol. We chose the injection area to be the junction of the two gingivo buccal membranes of the upper first molars. We applied silicon rubber frames that were packed with the 4% **lidocaine** paste to the both membrane sides. Vaseline was applied to the margin of the frame to seal the **lidocaine** paste from electric leakage. One side was the experimental site to which **lidocaine** iontophoresis was applied at the rate of 0, 5 mA for 10 minutes. The opposite site was the control t which **lidocaine** iontophoresis was not applied. The sites for iontophoresis were allocated randomly. We performed a double blind comparison on this study. We then penetrated each membrane with a very fine needle. After 30 seconds, infiltration anesthesia was induced with 0.2 ml 3% **Prilocaine** with 1/300,000 epinephrine on each side. A 0 50 point visual analogue scale (VAS : Fig. 4) in which the left end, point 0, means painless and the right end, point 50, means intolerable pain was shown to the subjects. The subject was then asked to indicate two pain scores. The first pain score was that obtained when the needle penetrated the membrane, and the second pain score was that obtained when the local anesthetic was injected. The values were expressed by mean .+-. SD. Statistical analysis was performed by Wilcoxon signed rank sum test and Fisher's exact probability test. P < 0.05 was considered significant. Result. (Fig. 5, 6, 7). Iontophoresis control VAS value of penetration: 0.2 .+-. 0.5 vs 1.5 .+-. 2.5 (P<0.05) VAS value of injection: 0.9 .+-. 1.3 vs 6.4 .+-. 8.1 (P<0.01) Rate of VAS 0 of penetration: 17/20 vs 10/10 (P<0.05) Rate of VAS 0 of injection: 10/20 vs 5/10 (NS). Conclusion. In conclusion, the combination of 4% **lidocaine** iontophoresis and a very fine needle provided effective analgesia for the injection of infiltration anesthesia.

CT EMTAGS: mouth (0931); apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510); mammal (0738); human (0888); human experiment (0104); normal human (0800); controlled study (0197); adult (0018); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
***dental anesthesia**
*injection pain
analgesia
iontophoresis
local anesthesia
mouth mucosa
pain assessment
needle
human
human experiment
normal human
controlled study
adult
article
Drug Descriptors:
***lidocaine**
***prilocaine**
adrenalin

RN 73-78-9; **137-58-6**; 24847-67-4; 56934-02-2; **721-50-6**; 1786-81-8; 51-43-4; 55-31-2; 6912-68-1

L95 ANSWER 20 OF 63 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
AN 97089047 MEDLINE
DN 97089047
TI A comparison of the effects of EMLA cream and topical 5% **lidocaine** on discomfort during gingival probing.
AU Donaldson D; Meechan J G

CS Department of Oral Medical and Surgical Sciences, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.
SO ANESTHESIA PROGRESS, (1995) 42 (1) 7-10.
Journal code: 4S4. ISSN: 0003-3006.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Dental
EM 199702
EW 19970204
AB This investigation compared the use of a 5% eutectic mixture of local anesthetics (EMLA) cream to a "standard" intraoral topical anesthetic (5% **lidocaine**) as a means of anesthetizing the gingival sulcus in a double-blind, split-mouth study with human volunteers. A 5-min application of EMLA in a customized intraoral splint resulted in a significant increase in the depth of probing of the gingival sulcus without discomfort compared to a similar application of 5% **lidocaine**. Following application of EMLA, the pain-free probing depth measured at three sites in the upper premolar region increased by a mean total of 2.8 mm compared to an increase of 1.9 mm with **lidocaine**. This study suggests EMLA may be advantageous in providing **periodontal** anesthesia where manipulation of the gingiva is necessary.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Administration, Topical
***Anesthesia, Dental: MT, methods**
*Anesthetics, Local: AD, administration & dosage
*Dental Prophylaxis: MT, methods
Double-Blind Method
Drug Combinations
*Gingiva: DE, drug effects
***Lidocaine: AD, administration & dosage**
***Prilocaine: AD, administration & dosage**
RN **137-58-6 (Lidocaine); 721-50-6 (Prilocaine)**
CN 0 (Anesthetics, Local); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (EMLA)

L95 ANSWER 21 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1994:253413 HCAPLUS
DN 120:253413
TI Submicron emulsions as ocular drug delivery vehicles
IN Aviv, Haim; Friedman, Doron; Bar-Ilan, Amir; Vered, Micha
PA Pharmos Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9405298 A1 940317
DS W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, UA
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 93-US44 930105
PRAI IL 92-102984 920828
IL 92-103907 921127
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-66
ICS A61K031-685; A61K031-20
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB An **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsion as an ocular drug delivery vehicle comprises 0.5-50% an **oil**, 0.1-10% an emulsifier, 0.05-5% a nonionic **surfactant**, and an **aq**. component, with the mean droplet size being in the

submicron range, i.e., below 0.5 .mu.m and preferably 0.1-0.3 .mu.m. The compns. provide increased bioavailability of the drug, while reducing irritation. An ophthalmic emulsion contained pilocarpine 1.7, MCT **oil** 4.25, Lipoid E-75 0.75, Tyloxapol (nonionic **surfactant**) 1.0, .alpha.-tocopherol 0.02, EDTA 0.1, thimerosal 0.01, glycerol 2.25, and distd. **water** to 100.00%. The prepn. was administered to rabbits and intraocular pressures were monitored.

ST ophthalmic drug emulsion vehicle bioavailability; pilocarpine glyceridic **oil surfactant** ocular emulsion

IT Glaucoma (disease)
(inhibitors, ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

IT Inflammation inhibitors
(nonsteroidal, ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

IT **Surfactants**
(ocular drug delivery vehicles contg.)

IT Lecithins
Paraffin oils
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ocular drug delivery vehicles contg.)

IT Drug bioavailability
(of ophthalmic drugs, from **oil**-in-**water** submicron emulsions)

IT Adrenergic agonists
Antibiotics
Fungicides and Fungistats
Virucides and Virustats
(ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

IT Cannabinoids
Steroids, biological studies
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(emulsions, ophthalmic, **oil**-in-**water** submicron vehicles for)

IT Alcohols, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ethoxylated, ocular drug delivery vehicles contg.)

IT **Anesthetics**
(**local**, ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(medium-chain, ocular drug delivery vehicles contg.)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(vegetable, ocular drug delivery vehicles contg.)

IT Adrenergic antagonists
(.beta.-, ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

IT 9001-03-0, Carbonic anhydrase 9001-08-5, Cholinesterase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitor, ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

IT 9005-65-6, Tween 80 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ocular drug delivery vehicles contg.)

IT 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-71-7, Pilocarpine hydrochloride
92-13-7, Pilocarpine 26839-75-8, Timolol 63659-18-7, Betaxolol

101479-70-3, Adaprolol 121009-31-2, Adaprolol maleate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic prepns. contg., submicron emulsion vehicles for)

L95 ANSWER 22 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-351141 [44] WPIDS
DNC C94-159894
TI **Local anaesthetic** compsns contg essential oils - and alkaline solution of known **anaesthetic**, administered by perfusion.
DC A96 B04
IN BALARD, P; JAMOULLE, J
PA (ALGO-N) ALGOVITALE SARL; (BALA-I) BALARD P
CYC 1
PI FR 2704429 A1 941104 (9444)* 7 pp A61K035-78
ADT FR 2704429 A1 FR 93-5407 930430
PRAI FR 93-5407 930430
IC ICM A61K035-78
AB FR 2704429 A UPAB: 941223
Mixt. for **local anaesthesia** without injection comprises **aq.** solns. of **anaesthetic** salts in alkaline solution (pH 8.5 - 11) in the form of a basic lipophile which is absorbed by perfusion.
The compsns. pref. also contain a penetration accelerator, a gelling agent, an antibacterial, a **surfactant** such as ethoxylated nonyl phenol, a thickener/cosolvent (glycol or its deriv.), and an antimicrobial preservative. The compsns. pref. contain, in addn. to a nitrogenous **local anaesthetic**, a non-nitrogenous **local anaesthetic**, particularly essential oils or their essences, such as mint essence, menthol, clove **oil**, eugenol, Ylang Ylang **oil**, benzyl alcohol, this additional non-nitrogenous **local anaesthetic** augmenting the action of the nitrogenous one.
ADVANTAGE - As the **anaesthetic** does not need to be injected it is more suitable for use with infants or sensitive people, and it may be administered by those who are not qualified to give injections.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; B11-C04; **B14-C08**

L95 ANSWER 23 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 94243501 EMBASE
TI Quantitative estimation of anesthetic effect of local anesthetics by analysing somatosensory evoked potentials. Affect of vasoconstrictors.
AU Ashizawa T.; Abe S.; Sumitomo M.; Furuya H.
CS Department of Anesthesiology, Nippon Dental University, School of Dentistry, 2-3-16 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan
SO J. JPN. DENT. SOC. ANESTHESIOL., (1994) 22/2 (294-305).
ISSN: 0386-5835 CODEN: NSMZDZ
CY Japan
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
024 Anesthesiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Japanese
SL English; Japanese
AB We examined and compared anesthetic effect of local anesthetics, used in dental medicine, which contain epinephrine and felypressin and have been used in clinical practice in Japan and Western

countries. Rats were maintained under artificial ventilation after the administration of pancuronium bromide. SEP, which was induced by electric stimuli to the upper lip, was the indicator. A solution of 0.1 ml of local anesthetic agent was indicated into the infraorbital nerve which dominates the sensation of the upper lip, and the time dependent effects of the drug were studied. The results obtained are summarized as follows. 1) The onset time and effect-disappearing time caused by 2% **lidocaine** with 1:200,000 epinephrine were comparable to those caused by 2% **lidocaine** with 1:80,000 epinephrine (Fig. 5, Fig. 9, Fig. 11). 2) The onset time caused by 1.5% etidocaine with 1:200,000 epinephrine was equivalent to or prompter than that caused by 2% **lidocaine** with 1:80,000 epinephrine. The effect duration time caused by the former drug was longer than that caused by the latter drug (Fig. 6, Fig. 9, Fig. 11). 3) The effect duration time caused by 3% **prilocaine** with 1:300,000 epinephrine and that caused by 2% **lidocaine** with 1:80,000 epinephrine were no significantly different (Fig. 7, Fig. 9, Fig. 11). 4) When 3% **prilocaine** with 0.03 U/ml felypressin was administered, the onset time was 8.2 minutes, being extremely slow, and the effect disappearing time was 45 minutes, being fast. The effect duration time caused by this drug was shorter than the effect sustaining time caused by 2% **lidocaine** with 1:80,000 epinephrine (Fig. 8, Fig. 9, Fig. 11). From these results, the effects of either 1.5% etidocaine with 1:200,000 epinephrine, 2% **lidocaine** with 1:200,000 epinephrine, 3% **prilocaine** with 1:300,000 epinephrine were found to be very comparable to 2% **lidocaine** with 1:80,000 epinephrine. These results demonstrate that excellent anesthetic effects were obtained by the administration of lower concentration of vasoconstrictor.

CT EMTAGS: nonhuman (0777); rat (0733); mammal (0738); controlled study (0197); animal experiment (0112); article (0060); therapy (0160)
Medical Descriptors:
***dental anesthesia**
*evoked somatosensory response
drug efficacy
nonhuman
rat
controlled study
animal experiment
article
Drug Descriptors:
*local anesthetic agent: PD, pharmacology
*local anesthetic agent: CB, drug combination
***lidocaine: PD, pharmacology**
***lidocaine: CB, drug combination**
*adrenalin: DO, drug dose
*adrenalin: PD, pharmacology
*adrenalin: CB, drug combination
*felypressin: DO, drug dose
*felypressin: PD, pharmacology
*felypressin: CB, drug combination
*etidocaine: PD, pharmacology
*etidocaine: CB, drug combination
***prilocaine: PD, pharmacology**
***prilocaine: CB, drug combination**

RN 73-78-9; **137-58-6**; 24847-67-4; 56934-02-2; 51-43-4; 55-31-2; 6912-68-1; 56-59-7; 36637-18-0; 36637-19-1; **721-50-6**; 1786-81-8

L95 ANSWER 24 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 96256559 MEDLINE
DN 96256559
TI Efficacy of a topical anesthetic on pain and unpleasantness during

scaling of gingival pockets.
AU Svensson P; Petersen J K; Svensson H
CS Department of Prosthetic Dentistry and Stomatognathic Physiology, Royal Dental College, Aarhus University, Denmark.
SO ANESTHESIA PROGRESS, (1994) 41 (2) 35-9.
Journal code: 4S4. ISSN: 0003-3006.
CY United States
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Dental
EM 199609
AB The efficacy of a topical anesthetic on pain and unpleasantness provoked by scaling of gingival pockets was investigated in 20 patients with mild chronic **periodontitis**. A eutectic mixture of local anesthetics (EMLA) and a placebo cream, both occluded by Orahesive Oral Bandages, were applied in a balanced, randomized, double-blind, split-mouth design, which enabled within-subject comparison of the anesthetic and the placebo in the upper and the lower jaw. Pretreatment interviews showed that approximately two-thirds of the patients considered gingival scaling to be associated with some degree of pain and unpleasantness. Pain intensity and unpleasantness were evaluated on 100-mm visual analog scales (VAS). Application of EMLA reduced both pain intensity and unpleasantness significantly compared to placebo cream. Median reductions in VAS pain intensity in the upper and lower jaw were 58.9% and 61.9%, and corresponding reductions in VAS unpleasantness were 31.9% and 25.6%, respectively. Generally, the patients accepted the anesthetic procedure well. The residual perception of pain and unpleasantness following topical anesthesia may be dependent on activation of nonanesthetized nociceptive fibers in the tooth pulp. However, the present study clearly demonstrates the efficacy of a topical anesthetic in a clinical situation, which may be recommended as a simple pharmacologic strategy to reduce pain and unpleasantness during scaling procedures.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Administration, Topical
Adult
***Anesthesia, Dental: MT, methods**
Anesthesia, Local: MT, methods
*Anesthetics, Local
Anesthetics, Local: AD, administration & dosage
***Dental Scaling: AE, adverse effects**
Dental Scaling: MT, methods
Double-Blind Method
Drug Combinations
Facial Pain: ET, etiology
*Facial Pain: PC, prevention & control
*Gingival Pocket: TH, therapy
***Lidocaine**
Lidocaine: AD, administration & dosage
Middle Age
Pain Measurement
Periodontal Dressings
Periodontitis: TH, therapy
***Prilocaine**
Prilocaine: AD, administration & dosage
Statistics, Nonparametric
RN **137-58-6 (Lidocaine); 721-50-6 (Prilocaine)**
CN 0 (Anesthetics, Local); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (EMLA); 0 (**Periodontal** Dressings)

L95 ANSWER 25 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 3
KATHLEEN FULLER BT/LIBRARY 308-4290

AN 1993:132164 HCAPLUS
DN 118:132164
TI **Topical** compositions containing an **anesthetic** and a **surfactant** for healing of herpes lesions
IN Miller, Bruce W.; Kronenthal, Richard L.
PA Viro-Tex Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9300114 A1 930107
DS W: AU, CA, JP, KR
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE
AI WO 92-US5071 920619
PRAI US 91-718005 910620
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K045-06
ICS A61K031-245; A61K031-255
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB Multiple daily applications of a **topical** compn. having as the active ingredients an **anesthetic** and a **surfactant** with antiviral activity decrease the time of healing of Herpes simplex viral lesions from 10-14 days to 3-5 days, as well as decrease inflammation and the pain. An ointment contained tetracaine 1.9 and Na lauryl sulfate 1.0% in an **aq** . base of eucalyptus **oil**, stearic acid, lauramide DEA, PCMX, beeswax, methylparaben, and borax. The ointment was applied every 2 h during waking hours to patients with Herpes simplex I infection and clin. improvements were evaluated.
ST **topical anesthetic surfactant** herpes lesion; tetracaine lauryl sulfate ointment herpes
IT **Surfactants**
(herpes lesions treatment with **topical** compns. contg. **anesthetics** and)
IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(herpes lesions treatment with **topical** compns. contg. **anesthetics** and)
IT **Anesthetics**
(herpes lesions treatment with **topical** compns. contg. **surfactants** and)
IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(alkane, herpes lesions treatment with **topical** compns. contg. **anesthetics** and)
IT Sulfonic acids, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(alkylarene, sodium salts, herpes lesions treatment with **topical** compns. contg. **anesthetics** and)
IT Alcohols, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ethoxylated, herpes lesions treatment with **topical** compns. contg. **anesthetics** and)
IT Skin, disease
(herpes, treatment of, **topical** compns. contg. **anesthetics** and **surfactants** for)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 1, infection with, treatment of, **topical** compns. contg. **surfactants** and **anesthetics** for)
IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 2, infection with, treatment of, **topical** compns. contg. **surfactants** and **anesthetics** for)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(ointments, anesthetics and **surfactants** in, for treatment of herpes lesions)
IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(**topical, anesthetics** and **surfactants** in, for treatment of herpes lesions)
IT 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 9003-11-6D, alkyl ethers 26027-38-3, Nonoxynol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(herpes lesions treatment with **topical** compns. contg. **anesthetics** and)
IT 59-46-1, Procaine 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 133-16-4, Chloroprocaine **137-58-6, Lidocaine** 140-65-8, Pramoxine 499-67-2, Proparacaine 586-60-7, Dyclonine **721-50-6, Prilocaine** 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 146472-80-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(herpes lesions treatment with topical compns. contg. **surfactants** and)

L95 ANSWER 26 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1995:795336 HCAPLUS
DN 123:179540
TI Topical and transdermal delivery system utilizing submicron **oil** spheres
IN Friedman, Doron; Schwartz, Joseph; Aviv, Haim
PA Pharmos Corp., USA
SO S. African, 33 pp.
CODEN: SFXXAB
PI ZA 9302170 A 931028
AI ZA 93-2170 930326
PRAI IL 92-101387 920326
DT Patent
LA English
ICI A61
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
AB Topical **pharmaceuticals** or cosmetics comprise submicron size droplets contg. 0.5-30% first component of an oily liq., 0.1-10% second component of an emulsifier and 0.05-5% nonionic **surfactant**. The droplets have a mean droplet size in the range 0.05-0.5 .mu.m, and the compns. provide an enhanced topical and/or transdermal systemic effect compared to the compns. which have larger size droplets. Thus, a diazepam submicron cream contained diazepam 0.5, medium-chain triglyceride 9, and lecithin 1 g followed by the addn. of 90 mL **aq.** phase comprising 2 g Pluronic F-68 and 0.1 g parabens. Finally, Carbopol was added at 0.3%. The formulations were evaluated in guinea pigs.
ST submicron **oil** sphere topical transdermal
IT Prostaglandin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antagonists; topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)
IT Inflammation inhibitors
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonsteroidal; topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)
IT Emulsifying agents
Retinoids
Carotenes and Carotenoids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT Acne
Antibiotics
Antihistaminics
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Cosmetics
Dermatitis
Fungicides and Fungistats
Hydrocarbon oils
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Immunosuppressants
Lecithins
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Prostaglandins
Psoriasis
Soybean **oil**
Surfactants
Thickening agents
Tranquilizers and Neuroleptics
Vasoconstrictors
Vasodilators
Virucides and Virustats
Peptides, biological studies
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C8-12, topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT Dermatitis
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(atopic, topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT **Anesthetics**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**local**, **topical** and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT **Surfactants**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonionic, topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyunsatd., topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT Receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(prostaglandin, antagonists; topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical, topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal, topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-86-1 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-47-6, Physostigmine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 60-54-8, Tetracycline 68-26-8, Vitamin A 94-24-6, Tetracaine 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 321-64-2, Tacrine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1024-99-3 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 4345-03-3, .alpha.-Tocopherol succinate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 36322-90-4 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 60628-96-8, Bifonazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 78213-16-8, Diclofenac diethylammonium salt 79217-60-0, Cyclosporin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)
IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 67-68-5, biological studies 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 112-30-1, Decanol 112-53-8, DoDecanol 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 506-38-7, Pentacosanoic acid 2687-96-9, N-Dodecyl-2-pyrrolidone 3079-28-5, Decyl methyl sulfoxide 7631-86-9, Aerosil, biological studies 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9005-71-4, Tween 65 **106392-12-5**, Pluronic F-68 138068-71-0, Montanol-68
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical and transdermal delivery system contg. submicron **oil** spheres)

L95 ANSWER 27 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1994:14936 HCAPLUS
DN 120:14936
TI Bioadhesive solid mineral **oil** emulsion
IN Shaked, Ze'ev; M'Timkulu, Thabiso; Hsu, Richard
PA Berlex Biosciences Diversion of Berlex Laboratories, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9321905 A1 931111
DS W: AU, CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
AI WO 93-US3812 930423
PRAI US 92-872755 920423
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-107
ICS A61K037-43
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB A viscous, film-forming, bioadhesive mineral **oil** emulsion ointment compn. which is readily spreadable and adapted for topical application comprises **water**, mineral **oil**, an amt. of a nonionic **surfactant** effective to stabilize the emulsion, polyethylene glycol, and a hydrophilic substituted

cellulose and optionally contains a **pharmaceutically** active agent, for example, a growth factor, e.g., .alpha.-TGF, to promote wound healing, particularly of wounds inside of the mouth.

ST bioadhesive buccal mineral **oil** emulsion

IT Petroleum
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bioadhesive buccal emulsions contg.)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bioadhesive buccal emulsions contg. mineral oils and)

IT Wound healing promoters
(bioadhesive buccal emulsions contg. mineral oils for)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(bioadhesive, mineral **oil** emulsions as)

IT Mouth
(disease, injury, treatment of, bioadhesive buccal emulsions contg. mineral oils for)

IT **Anesthetics**
(**local**, bioadhesive buccal emulsions contg. mineral oils and)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(ointments, buccal, mineral **oil** and polyethylene glycol and cellulose ethers and **surfactants** in)

IT Animal growth regulators
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(.alpha.-transforming growth factors, bioadhesive buccal emulsions contg. mineral oils and)

IT 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9005-63-4, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bioadhesive buccal emulsions contg. mineral oils and)

L95 ANSWER 28 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1994:38156 HCAPLUS
DN 120:38156
TI Potentiation of antimicrobial effects with lauric acid and monomyristic acid monoglycerides
IN Oelund, Karin; Lutz, Lena Karin; Bryland, Richard; Lindahl, Aake
PA Hydro Pharma Sverige AB, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9320812 A1 931028
DS W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, VN
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 93-SE275 930331
PRAI SE 92-1187 920414
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-23
ICS A61K031-165; A61K031-17; A61K031-415; A61K031-045; A01N037-02; A01N047-28; A01N043-50
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62
AB An antimicrobial compn. comprises an antimicrobially effective amt. of a combination of (A) a monoglyceride of lauric acid, a monoglyceride of monomyristic acid, or a mixt. of these monoglycerides; (B) .gtoreq.1 of: i) a **local anesthetic** of the amide type, ii) carbamide, iii) an antibacterial substance in the form of a steroid antibiotic, an imidazole deriv., or a nitroimidazole deriv., and i.v.) a C3-6 diol; and (C) optionally, a conventional physiol. acceptable carrier

and/or physiol. acceptable additives. This compn. is prepd. by heating (A) to the transition temp. of the lipid, adding (B), and optionally (C), and cooling the mixt. to form a solid lipid crystal compn. The compn. is useful for the prepn. of a dermatol. prepn. for combating bacteria or fungi or as a preservative additive in a cosmetic product, a food product, or a medical product. A prepn. contg. 1-glycerol monolaurate 5.5, 1-glycerol monomyristate 16.5, **lidocaine** 5, propylene glycol 5, and **water** to 100 wt.% was prepd. The prepn. was tested in a Kelsey Test in which it proved to be very active against both bacteria and fungi. Effects on the replication of the HSV1 and 2 viruses were also demonstrated.

ST antimicrobial potentiation lauric monomyristic acid monoglyceride; **pharmaceutical** bacteria fungi inhibitor compn

IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibiotic, antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride and)

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride and)

IT Anti-infective agents
(compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride for)

IT Acne
(glycerol monolaurate-glycerol monomyristate-propylene glycol-tinidazole compn. for treatment of)

IT Virucides and Virustats
(monoglyceride-**lidocaine** compn.)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(of lauric acid and monomyristic acid monoglycerides, antimicrobial)

IT Cosmetics
Food
Medical goods
(potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride compns. for preservative additive for)

IT Preservatives
(potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride compns. for, additives)

IT Fungicides and Fungistats
(potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride for)

IT Antibiotics
(steroid, antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride and)

IT Glycols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(C3-6, antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride and)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(emulsions, **water**-in-**oil**, of monolaurin and urea, antimicrobial)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(gels, of glycerol monolaurate and pentanediol, antimicrobial)

IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 1, monoglyceride-**lidocaine** compn. effect on replication of)

IT Virus, animal
(herpes simplex 2, monoglyceride-**lidocaine** compn. effect on replication of)

IT **Anesthetics**
(**local**, amide-type, antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride and)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(ointments, creams, of monoglycerides and pentanediol, antimicrobial)
IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(topical, of lauric acid and monomyristic acid monoglycerides, antimicrobial)
IT 152155-26-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(acne treatment prepn. contg.)
IT 151863-95-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibacterial prepn. contg.)
IT 288-32-4D, Imidazole, derivs. 36877-68-6D, Nitroimidazole, derivs.
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibacterial, antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride and)
IT 142-18-7, 1-Glycerol monolaurate 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, monoglycerides 27214-38-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating)
IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 85-79-0, Cinchocaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 111-29-5, 1,5-Pentanediol **137-58-6**, **Lidocaine** 443-48-1, Metronidazole **721-50-6**, **Prilocaine** 2180-92-9, Bupivacaine 6990-06-3, Fusidic acid 19387-91-8, Tinidazole 22832-87-7 24169-02-6, Econazole nitrate 28393-42-2, Cephalosporin P 29348-79-6D, Pentanediol, derivs. 36637-18-0, Etidocaine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimicrobial compn. contg. potentiating lauric acid monoglyceride and/or monomyristic acid monoglyceride and)
IT 151863-92-2 151863-93-3 151863-94-4 151863-96-6 151891-18-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antimicrobial prepn. contg.)
IT 151871-09-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**oil**-in-**water** emulsion contg., antimicrobial)
IT 151871-08-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**water**-in-**oil** emulsion contg., antimicrobial)

L95 ANSWER 29 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-016431 [02] WPIDS
CR 94-100838 [12]
DNC C94-007786
TI Submicron emulsions used as ocular drug delivery vehicles - comprise **oil**, emulsifier, nonionic **surfactant** and **aq**. components.
DC A96 B07
IN AVIV, H; BAR-LLAN, A; FRIEDMAN, D; VERED, M; BAR-ILAN, A
PA (PHAR-N) PHARMOS CORP
CYC 20
PI ZA 9300069 A 931027 (9402)* 32 pp A61K000-00
AU 9334325 A 940329 (9430) A61K031-66
EP 656779 A1 950614 (9528) EN A61K031-66
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
US 5496811 A 960305 (9615) 12 pp A61K031-685
ADT ZA 9300069 A ZA 93-69 930106; AU 9334325 A AU 93-34325 930105; EP 656779 A1 EP 93-902928 930105, WO 93-US44 930105; US 5496811 A US 93-854 930105
FDT AU 9334325 A Based on WO 9405298; EP 656779 A1 Based on WO 9405298
PRAI IL 92-102984 920828; IL 92-103907 921127
REP 01Jnl.Ref ; US 4914088
IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-66; A61K031-685
ICS A61K031-20; A61K031-22; A61K031-225; C08J000-00

AB ZA 9300069 A UPAB: 940510
Oil in **water** submicron emulsion as ocular drug delivery vehicle, comprising 0.5-50% of an **oil**, 0.1-10% of emulsifier, 0.05-5% of non-ionic **surfactant**, and **aq**. component, with droplet size 0.05-0.5 microns, is new.
Partic. examples of drugs which can be admin. include anti-glaucoma, beta-adrenergic blocker or other autonomic acting, **local anaesthetic**, steroid, NSAIDs, antibiotic, antifungal or antiviral drugs, their combinations alone or with an additional drug, e.g. cannabinoids, cholinesterase or carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, sympathomimetics, or other beta-blockers or IOP decreasing drugs. Drugs cited include pilocarpine, timolol (hydrophilic), or indomethacin, betaxolol or adrapolol.
Pref. mean droplet size is 0.1-0.3 microns. The drug content of 0.05-5%. The **oil**, either a medium chain triglyceride, vegetable, or mineral **oil** is present in amt. 1-20% or 30-50% for viscous compsns. and creams. The emulsifier is a phospholipid or a mixt. of them, examples being lecithin, phophatidylcholine, and phosphatidylethanolamine, present in amt. 0.2-5% more pref. 0.2-1%. The **surfactant** is a condensation prod. of a hydroxy cpd. with an alkylene oxide, e.g. an ethoxylated alcohol or ester, and is present in amt. 0.2-5% more pref. 0.2-1%. Other opt. addns. are preservatives, antioxidants, and osmotic agents.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. reduces irritation, which causes reflex tear formation, loss of drug, and poor patient compliance, either drug induced, or from **surfactant**, by using non-ionic materials. Higher concns. of drug, therefore increased amts. can be admin. with reduced irritation, and bioavailability is enhanced, as well as amphiphilic and hydrophilic drugs, can be admin., without use of organic solvents, which can cause irritation/inflammatory reactions. The submicron **oil** particles, in addn. to a soothing effect, provide emulsion stability, a problem with macroemulsions. (Reissue of the entry advised in week 9349 based on complete specification)
Dwg.0/6
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-W12C; B04-B01B; B04-B01C; B05-B01P; B06-D01; B07-H; B10-B02H; B10-B03B; B10-G02; B12-M03; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A04; B14-C03; **B14-C08**; B14-J02D2; B14-N03

L95 ANSWER 30 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 93184728 EMBASE
TI Skin testing after anaphylactoid reactions to dental local anesthetics: A comparison with controls.
AU Hodgson T.A.; Shirlaw P.J.; Challacombe S.J.
CS Dept. of Oral Medicine and Pathology, UMDS, Guy's Hospital, London SE1 9RT, United Kingdom
SO ORAL SURG. ORAL MED. ORAL PATHOL., (1993) 75/6 (706-711).
ISSN: 0030-4220 CODEN: OSOMAE
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 013 Dermatology and Venereology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
CT EMTAGS: diagnosis (0140); mammal (0738); human (0888); male (0041); female (0042); major clinical study (0150); controlled study (0197); adolescent (0017); aged (0019); child (0022); adult (0018); priority journal (0007); article (0060); adverse drug reaction (0198); iatrogenic disease (0300); therapy (0160)

Medical Descriptors:
*skin test
*local anesthesia
*anaphylaxis: SI, side effect
dental anesthesia
scratching
atopy
intracutaneous test
provocation test
immediate type hypersensitivity: DI, diagnosis
human
male
female
major clinical study
controlled study
adolescent
aged
child
adult
priority journal
article
Drug Descriptors:
***lidocaine: AE, adverse drug reaction**
***lidocaine: CB, drug combination**
*adrenalin: AE, adverse drug reaction
*adrenalin: CB, drug combination
***prilocaine: AE, adverse drug reaction**
***prilocaine: CB, drug combination**
*felypressin: AE, adverse drug reaction
*felypressin: CB, drug combination
*mepivacaine: AE, adverse drug reaction
sodium chloride
scandonest
unclassified drug
RN 73-78-9; **137-58-6**; 24847-67-4; 56934-02-2; 51-43-4; 55-31-2; 6912-68-1; **721-50-6**; 1786-81-8; 56-59-7; 96-88-8; 7647-14-5
CN Xylotox; Lignostab; Citanest; Octapressin; Scandonest

L95 ANSWER 31 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 94031360 MEDLINE
DN 94031360
TI Are intraligamentary injections intravascular?.
AU Cannell H; Kerawala C; Webster K; Whelpton R
CS Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery, London Hospital Medical College..
SO BRITISH DENTAL JOURNAL, (1993 Oct 23) 175 (8) 281-4.
Journal code: ASW. ISSN: 0007-0610.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199402
AB A pressure type syringe was used to give intraligamentary injections (IL) to upper teeth of two formulations commonly used in general practice, lignocaine and **prilocaine**. Assay of plasma levels of drug was carried out by high performance liquid chromatography. Results of assays after intraligamentary injections were then compared with results of assays after intravenous injections of plain drug in the same subjects. Both formulations of local anaesthetic were found as peak levels in the circulation, presumably after intraosseous spread, by 2 minutes following the intraligamentary injections. For lignocaine the peak amount was

nearly 7% of the intravenous dose and for **prilocaine** the peak amount was 25% of the intravenous dose, at 2 minutes after injection. It was concluded that IL injections for healthy adults were unlikely to cause systemic unwanted effects when given in small doses.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Adult
***Anesthesia, Dental: MT, methods**
Anesthesia, Local: MT, methods
Injections
Injections, Intravenous
Lidocaine: AD, administration & dosage
***Lidocaine: BL, blood**
Lidocaine: PK, pharmacokinetics
***Periodontal Ligament**
Prilocaine: AD, administration & dosage
***Prilocaine: BL, blood**
Prilocaine: PK, pharmacokinetics
Random Allocation

RN **137-58-6 (Lidocaine); 721-50-6 (Prilocaine)**

L95 ANSWER 32 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 92256520 EMBASE
TI Kalaemotropic effect of adrenaline in local anaesthetic solutions in sedated oral surgery patients.
AU Meechan J.G.; Welbury R.R.; Rawlins M.D.
CS Dental School, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4BW, United Kingdom
SO BR. J. CLIN. PHARMACOL., (1992) 34/2 (156P).
ISSN: 0306-5251 CODEN: BCPHBM
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 002 Physiology
024 Anesthesiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
CT EMTAGS: mammal (0738); human (0888); male (0041); female (0042); clinical article (0152); controlled study (0197); adult (0018); priority journal (0007); conference paper (0061); adverse drug reaction (0198); iatrogenic disease (0300); therapy (0160)
Medical Descriptors:
*potassium blood level
*hypokalemia: SI, side effect
***dental anesthesia**
sedation
local anesthesia
human
male
female
clinical article
controlled study
adult
priority journal
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
*adrenalin: AE, adverse drug reaction
*adrenalin: CB, drug combination
***lidocaine: CB, drug combination**
***prilocaine: CB, drug combination**
*felypressin: CB, drug combination
midazolam
RN 51-43-4; 55-31-2; 329-63-5; 329-65-7; 6912-68-1; 73-78-9;

137-58-6; 24847-67-4; 56934-02-2; **721-50-6**;
1786-81-8; 56-59-7; 59467-70-8

L95 ANSWER 33 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1991:663461 HCAPLUS
DN 115:263461
TI Hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles containing a phospholipid or glycolipid and a **surfactant** in the lipid bilayers for transport of materials into the skin
IN Wallach, Donald F. H.
PA Micro Vesicular Systems, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PI WO 9104013 A1 910404
DS W: AU, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, NO, SU
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG
AI WO 90-US5294 900918
PRAI US 89-410647 890921
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-127
ICS A61K037-22; B01J013-02
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
OS MARPAT 115:263461
AB Disclosed are hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles contg. a phospho- or glycolipid and a nonionic, anionic or zwitterionic **surfactant** in the lipid bilayers. The paucilamellar vesicles may have either an **aq**. or **oil**-filled central cavity. A method of manuf. for these vesicles is also disclosed. The paucilamellar lipid vesicles solve certain problems of cross-membrane transport, stability and cost, and may be used for transport of materials across membranes or skin, for diagnostic testing, or as markers or labels for visualization (no data). Drakeol 19-filled or phosphate-buffered saline-filled hybrid vesicles were prepd. having lipid bilayers of egg yolk phosphatidylcholine, Brij 52, cholesterol, and oleic acid. The mean particle diams. of the 2 kinds of vesicles were .apprx.0.654 and 0.171 .mu.m, resp.
ST hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicle; phospholipid **surfactant** hybrid lipid bilayer; skin transport hybrid lipid vesicle
IT Ethers, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(acyl, hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles filled with)
IT Petroleum
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(derivs., hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles filled with)
IT Brain, composition
(ext. type VIII, in hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles)
IT Hydrocarbon oils
Oils
Peanut **oil**
Waxes and Waxy substances
Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles filled with)
IT Betaines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT Glycolipids
Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of **surfactants**

and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT Ceramides
Cerebrosides
Gangliosides
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidylserines
Phosphoinositides
Sphingomyelins
Sulfatides
Carboxylic acids, biological studies
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
((acylamino), long-chain, hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT Fatty acids, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(C18, ethoxylated, hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT **Surfactants**
(anionic, hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxy, in hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(liposomes, hybrid paucilamellar, phospholipid and/or glycolipid and **surfactant** forming, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT **Anesthetics**
(**local**, cationic, in hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles, for transdermal treatment of materials)
IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(long-chain, hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT **Surfactants**
(nonionic, hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT **Surfactants**
(zwitterionic, hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(N,N-bis(hydroxyethyl), hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)
IT 93-82-3, Stearic diethanolamide 120-40-1, Lauric diethanolamide 506-30-9D, Eicosanoic acid, unsatd., ethers and esters with polyoxyethylene 3077-30-3 3416-24-8D, Glucosamine, long-chain acyl amides 6250-76-6 6284-40-8D, N-Methylglucamine, long-chain acyl amides 7535-00-4D, Galactosamine, long-chain acyl amides

7545-23-5, Myristic diethanolamide 9002-92-0 9004-81-3, Polyoxyethylene lauric acid ester 9004-89-1 9004-94-8 9004-95-9 9004-96-0, Polyoxyethylene oleic acid ester 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene stearic acid ester 9005-70-3 **25322-68-3** **25322-68-3D**, fatty acid ethers 27306-79-2 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 53195-79-2, Polyoxyethylene glyceryl monostearate 56863-02-6, Linoleic diethanolamide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles made of phospholipids and/or glycolipids and, for transdermal transport of materials)

IT 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 9004-95-9, Brij 52 9004-98-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles)

IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 143-02-2, Cetyl sulfate 2197-63-9, Dicetyl phosphate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in hybrid paucilamellar lipid vesicles, for transdermal transport of materials)

L95 ANSWER 34 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 91-177857 [24] WPIDS
DNC C91-076737
TI Glyceryl acetate ointment esp. with corticosteroid - used for skin disorders.
DC B01 B07
IN DOW, D A; DOW, G J
PA (DOWG-I) DOW G J
CYC 16
PI WO 9107169 A 910530 (9124)*
RW: AT BE CH DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
W: AU CA JP
AU 9067442 A 910613 (9137)
US 5061700 A 911029 (9146)
ADT US 5061700 A US 89-438372 891116
PRAI US 89-438372 891116
REP 2.Jnl.Ref ; US 3978203; US 4871723
IC A61K009-06; A61K031-57
AB WO 9107169 A UPAB: 930928
Compsn. comprising a glyceryl acetate of formula C3H5(OAc)n(OH)3-n (I), and an oleaginous material is new. In (I): n = 1-3.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is a **topical** ointment vehicle for admin. of medicament(s) to the skin. The medicaments comprise steroids, hair growth drugs, antimicrobials, antihistamines, **local anaesthetics**, keratolytics, antipsoriatic drugs, antivirals. Esp. the compsn. is for treatment of a skin disorder. Most medicaments have only slight solubility in petrolatum ointment vehicles and must be dispersed as fine particles. In the present method, (I) is a solvent for the medicament, and improves **water** washability, without sacrifice of occlusive properties.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-B02D; B10-E04C; B12-A01; B12-A06; B12-A07; **B12-C02** ; B12-M02B

L95 ANSWER 35 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 91114584 EMBASE
TI Postoperative pain experience after gingivectomies using different combinations of local anaesthetic agents and **periodontal** dressings.
AU Skoglund L.A.; Jorkjend L.
CS Section of Dental Pharmacology, Dental Faculty, University of oslo,

P.O. Box 1057 Blindern, 0316 Oslo 3, Norway
SO J. CLIN. PERIODONTOL., (1991) 18/3 (204-209).
ISSN: 0303-6979 CODEN: JCPEDZ
CY Denmark
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL German; French
CT EMTAGS: apparatus, equipment and supplies (0510); therapy (0160); mammal (0738); human (0888); male (0041); female (0042); major clinical study (0150); aged (0019); adult (0018); article (0060)
Medical Descriptors:
*wound dressing
*postoperative pain: DT, drug therapy
human
male
female
major clinical study
aged
adult
article
gingivectomy
Drug Descriptors:
***lidocaine: CB, drug combination**
***lidocaine: CM, drug comparison**
*adrenalin: CB, drug combination
*adrenalin: CM, drug comparison
***prilocaine: CB, drug combination**
***prilocaine: CM, drug comparison**
*felypressin: CB, drug combination
*felypressin: CM, drug comparison
*mepivacaine: CM, drug comparison
RN 8012-35-9; 73-78-9; **137-58-6**; 24847-67-4; 56934-02-2; 51-43-4; 55-31-2; 329-63-5; 329-65-7; 6912-68-1; **721-50-6**; 1786-81-8; 56-59-7; 96-88-8
CN Xylocain; Citanest; Octapressin; Carbocain

L95 ANSWER 36 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 91273273 MEDLINE
DN 91273273
TI **Periodontal** ligament injection: alternative solutions.
AU Gray R J; Lomax A M; Rood J P
CS Turner Dental School, Manchester..
SO ANESTHESIA PROGRESS, (1990 Nov-Dec) 37 (6) 293-5.
Journal code: 4S4. ISSN: 0003-3006.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals; Dental
EM 199109
AB This study was undertaken to investigate whether plain **lidocaine**, 3% plain mepivacaine and 3% **prilocaine** with felypressin were suitable epinephrine-free local anesthetic solutions for use in **periodontal** ligament anesthesia as alternatives to **lidocaine** with 1:80,000 epinephrine. Two hundred and seven patients received one of the four test solutions via a **periodontal** ligament injection and the success rate of anesthesia was confirmed using an electric pulp stimulator. Although neither mepivacaine nor **prilocaine** were as effective as **lidocaine** with epinephrine, the success rates of these three solutions were not statistically different. A single **periodontal** ligament injection of any of the solutions

tested resulted in a low incidence of anesthesia. The success rate of **lidocaine** without epinephrine was consistently poor.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adolescence
Adult
Aged
***Anesthesia, Dental: MT, methods**
*Anesthetics, Local
Child
Drug Combinations
Felypressin
Injections
Lidocaine
Mepivacaine
Middle Age
Periodontal Ligament
Prilocaine
Vasoconstrictor Agents

RN **137-58-6 (Lidocaine)**; 56-59-7 (Felypressin); **721-50-6 (Prilocaine)**; 96-88-8 (Mepivacaine)

CN 0 (Anesthetics, Local); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Vasoconstrictor Agents)

L95 ANSWER 37 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS

AN 1990:446279 HCAPLUS

DN 113:46279

TI Anesthetic skin moisturizing composition and method of preparing same

IN Geria, Navin Manohar

PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

PI EP 336901 A2 891011

DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

AI EP 89-810244 890403

PRAI US 88-176897 880404

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K009-10

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

AB A long lasting, esthetically pleasing medicated skin care moisturing compn. comprises (1) an **oil** phase comprising **oil** .apprx.30-80% and a nonionic **surfactant** (having an HLB no. of .apprx.7-12) .apprx.5-9%; (2) an **aq**. phase comprising an **aq**. thickening agent .apprx.0.05-5% and **water** .apprx.15-65%; and (3) an effective amt. of a **topical** medicament (e.g., **anesthetic**); wherein the **oil** phase is added to the **aq**. phase to form an emulsion and a **topical** medicament admixed into the emulsion. Thus, a medicated skin care compn. consisted of pramoxine-HCl 1.05, deionized **water** 20.50, methylparaben 0.2, propylparaben 0.1, imidazolidinyl urea 0.3, carbomer 940 0.15, 10% NaOH 0.1, polyoxyethylene (2) stearyl ether 3.0, mineral **oil** 70.0, PPG-5-ceteth-20 0.1, polyoxyethylene (20) stearyl ether 4.0, and fragrance 0.5 wt./wt.%.

ST anesthetic skin moisturizer pramoxine

IT Thickening agents
(anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Castor **oil**
Coconut **oil**
Corn **oil**
Cottonseed **oil**
Cyclosiloxanes

Lanolin
Linseed **oil**
Olive **oil**
Palm **oil**
Paraffin oils
Peanut **oil**
Petrolatum
Rape **oil**
Safflower **oil**
Soybean **oil**
Sunflower **oil**
Bentonite, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Anesthetics
(skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Me Ph, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(almond, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(animal, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(avocado, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cereal, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(di-Me, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Fatty acids, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ethoxylated, esters, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fish-liver, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Castor **oil**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT **Surfactants**
(nonionic, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(palm kernel, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyethylene glycol-terminated, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(seal, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(**topical**, of **anesthetics**, moisturizers in)

IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(vegetable, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

IT Oils, glyceridic

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(whale, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)
IT Oils, glyceridic
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Calophyllum inophyllum kernel, anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)
IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(N-(hydroxyalkyl), anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)
IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 58-73-1 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-80-6, Dimethisoquin 91-80-5 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 94-25-7, Butamben 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 101-08-6, Diperodon 111-01-3, Squalane 133-16-4, Chloroprocaine 136-82-3 **137-58-6, Lidocaine** 140-65-8 586-60-7, Dyclonine **721-50-6, Prilocaine** 1335-30-4 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-98-6D, derivs. 9004-32-4, CM-cellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9004-95-9 9004-98-2 9004-99-3 9005-00-9, Polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, derivs 9007-20-9, Carbopol 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12173-47-6, Hectorite 53320-86-8, Laponite 76050-42-5, Carbomer 940
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(anesthetic skin moisturizing compn. contg.)

L95 ANSWER 38 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 89-257712 [36] WPIDS
DNN N89-196563 DNC C89-114561
TI Devices for transdermal admin. of local anaesthetic - contg. anaesthetic in self-adhesive matrix.
DC A96 B07 D22 F07 P32 P34
IN CHIN, I; GALE, R M; LIBICKI, S B
PA (ALZA) ALZA CORP
CYC 16
PI EP 331392 A 890906 (8936)* EN 10 pp
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DK 8900960 A 890902 (8945)
PT 89877 A 891110 (8950)
JP 01299215 A 891204 (9003)
ADT EP 331392 A EP 89-301916 890227; JP 01299215 A JP 89-49757 890301
PRAI US 88-162761 880301
REP 1.Jnl.Ref ; A3...9007 ; EP 159168; GB 2161073; JP 61030516; No-SR.Pub ; US 3814095
IC A61F013-00; A61K009-70; A61L015-03; A61L031-00; A61M015-00
AB EP 331392 A UPAB: 930923
Devices for admin. of an antimicrobial anaesthetic (I) by permeation through a body surface or membrane comprise (I) dispersed in a self-adhesive matrix with a backing layer on its distal surface.
Pref. (I) is tetracaine, **lidocaine**, benzocaine, etidocaine, procaine, **prilocaine**, dibucaine, chloroprocaine or bupivacaine. The matrix comprises 15-50 wt.% adhesive, 30-60% tackifier, 7-25% of a 'rheological agent' (e.g. mineral **oil** or silica), 0.4-2% antioxidant and 5-15% (I), opt. together with 5-15% of a sensitisation inhibitor (esp. phenylethanol). The adhesive is a styrene-butadiene or styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer, polyisobutylene or an ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer. The backing is a polyester fabric, polyethylene- or polyurethane-coated spun-bonded polyester cloth, rayon-polypropylene, polypropylene, polyester, polycarbonate or polyurethane. The load of (I) is at least 1 (esp. at least 1.5) mg/cm2.

ADVANTAGE - The devices produce rapid local anaesthesia and also have an antiseptic effect.
0/4
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V03A; B04-B01C3; B04-C03B; B04-C03D; B05-B02C; B06-D02; B07-D05; B10-B01A; B10-B02A; B10-B02F; B11-C04; B12-A01; B12-A06; **B12-C02**; B12-M02F; D09-C04B; F04-E04

L95 ANSWER 39 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 90100841 EMBASE
TI The status of dental anesthesia in Germany.
AU Jakobs W.
CS Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur Zahnarztliche, Anasthesiologie, Bahnhofstrasse 63-65, 5522 Speicher, Germany, Federal Republic of
SO ANESTH. PROG., (1989) 36/4-5 (210-212).
ISSN: 0003-3006 CODEN: ANPRBG
CY United States
DT Journal
LA English
CC 037.01.02.02.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Sympathetic drugs/Sympathomimetics (adrenergics)
037.01.04.00.00. //Neurotransmitters
037.03.05.00.00. /PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS/Tranquilizers
037.04.02.00.00. /CENTRAL DEPRESSANTS AND STIMULANTS/Hypnotic sedatives
037.06.01.00.00. /ANESTHETICS/General anesthetics
037.06.02.00.00. //Local anesthetics
037.06.03.00.00. //Premedication
037.10.06.00.00. /DRUGS AFFECTING THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM/Pressor agents
CT EMTAGS: mouth (0931); tooth (0936); therapy (0160); methodology (0130); human (0888); conference paper (0061)
Medical Descriptors:
***dental anesthesia**
*oral surgery
*local anesthesia
*dental surgery
*sedation
*premedication
questionnaire
emergency
drug choice
risk factor
Drug Descriptors:
***lidocaine**
*mepivacaine
***prilocaine**
*nitrous oxide
*articaine
*benzodiazepine
*adrenalin
*noradrenalin
*butanilicaine
RN 73-78-9; **137-58-6**; 24847-67-4; 56934-02-2; 96-88-8; **721-50-6**; 1786-81-8; 10024-97-2; 23964-57-0; 23964-58-1; 12794-10-4; 51-43-4; 55-31-2; 329-63-5; 329-65-7; 6912-68-1; 51-41-2; 3785-21-5; 6027-28-7

L95 ANSWER 40 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 88-053904 [08] WPIDS
DNC C88-024137
TI Microemulsion prepn. - contains slightly soluble drug, oils, hydrophilic **surfactant** and **water**.

DC B05
PA (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 63010717 A 880118 (8808)* 17 pp
JP 07023303 B2 950315 (9515) 14 pp A61K009-107
ADT JP 63010717 A JP 86-218825 860917; JP 07023303 B2 JP 86-218825 860917
FDT JP 07023303 B2 Based on JP 63010717
PRAI JP 86-50219 860307; JP 86-218825 860917
IC A61K009-10
ICM A61K009-107
ICS A61K009-06; A61K009-10
AB JP63010717 A UPAB: 930923
Microemulsion prepn. contg. a slightly soluble drug, an **oil** (A) having an I.O.B. of 0.22-0.85, an **oil** (B) having an I.O.B. of 0-0.20, a hydrophilic surface active agent, and **water** is new.
Specifically slightly soluble drugs used whose percutaneous absorption can be increased by loading them onto the microemulsion prepn. include steroid antiinflammatory agents, analgesic and antiphlogistic agents, antihistaminic agents, antifungal agents, local anesthetic agents, S agents, antibiotics, or circulation improving agents. The drugs can opt. be used in combination. The **oil** (A) used includes carboxylic acid dialkyl esters, and polyhydric alcohol fatty acid esters. The loading amt. of (A) is 0.5-60 wt.%, pref. 1-40 wt.%. The **oil** (B) used includes triglycerides, synthetic ester oils; silicon **oil**; liq. paraffin; etc. The loading amt. of (B) is 1/200-100 times the total amt. of the slightly soluble drug and (A), pref. 1/100-10 times. The hydrophilic surface active agents used include polyoxyalkylene series agents, anionic surface active agents, etc. The loading amt. of hydrophilic surface active agents in the microemulsion is 0.1-25 wt.%, pref. 0.5-15 wt.%.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The microemulsion prepn. has good stability and percutaneous absorption.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B01-B02; B01-C02; B02-Z; B04-A06; B04-B01C; B05-A03A; B06-D02; B07-D04; B07-D09; B10-A08; B10-A22; B10-B01A; B10-B02B; B10-B02F; B10-C03; B10-D03; B10-E02; B10-E04C; B10-G02; B12-A02C; **B12-C02**; B12-D01; B12-D06; B12-D07; B12-D08; B12-M02F; B12-M03

L95 ANSWER 41 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 88320323 MEDLINE
DN 88320323
TI **Periodontal** ligament (PDL) anaesthesia. The effect of anaesthetics on total protein and collagen synthesis by PDL fibroblasts.
AU Oikarinen K; Oikarinen A
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINNISH DENTAL SOCIETY, (1988) 84 (3) 201-4.
Journal code: PT5. ISSN: 0355-4651.
CY Finland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 198812
CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
***Anesthesia, Dental**
Carbon Radioisotopes: DU, diagnostic use
Cells, Cultured
*Collagen: BI, biosynthesis
Fibroblasts: DE, drug effects

*Fibroblasts: ME, metabolism
Hydroxyproline: ME, metabolism
***Lidocaine: PD, pharmacology**
***Periodontal Ligament: CY, cytology**
***Prilocaine: PD, pharmacology**
*Proteins: BI, biosynthesis
Time Factors
RN **137-58-6 (Lidocaine)**; 51-35-4 (Hydroxyproline); **721-50-6 (Prilocaine)**; 9007-34-5 (Collagen)
CN 0 (Carbon Radioisotopes)

L95 ANSWER 42 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1988:26963 HCAPLUS
DN 108:26963
TI Ophthalmologic lotions and apparatus for application
PA Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
PI JP 62142110 A2 870625 Showa
AI JP 86-268791 861113
PRAI GB 85-28032 851113
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K009-10
ICS A61K009-08; A61M035-00
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB Ophthalmic lotions contain active ingredients, 0-5 wt. % **water**, and 50-100 wt. % ophthalmol. acceptable diluents, and the viscosity of the lotions at 25.degree. is 10-3-1.0 Pa.s and the elec. resistance at 25.degree. is 104-1012 .OMEGA..cm. An app. for precise application of the lotion to eyes is prepd. An ophthalmic lotion contained ephedrine (350 .mu.g), hydroxypropyl cellulose (4 wt./wt. %) and dimethylisosorbide - **water** (9:1; 10%) soln. 3.5 .mu.L. An app. consisting of a spray nozzle, a piston, a syringe, a syringe pump, a high-voltage generator, an electrolysis regulating electrode, etc. for precise application is detailed.
ST ophthalmic lotion app
IT Antibiotics
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Inflammation inhibitors
Miotics
Mydriatics
Vasoconstrictors
Virucides and Virustats
(ophthalmic lotion contg.)
IT Corticosteroids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic lotion contg.)
IT Castor **oil**
Corn **oil**
Olive **oil**
Peanut **oil**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic lotions contg. active ingredients and)
IT Castor **oil**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ethoxylated, ophthalmic lotions contg. active ingredients and)
IT **Pharmaceutical** dosage forms
(eye solns., diluents in, applicator in relation to)
IT **Anesthetics**
(**topical**, ophthalmic lotion contg.)
IT Adrenergic antagonists
(.beta.-, ophthalmic lotion contg.)
IT 50-24-8, Prednisolone 51-34-3, Hyoscine 51-43-4, Adrenaline

51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-83-2, Carbachol 55-65-2
56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 59-42-7 89-83-8 99-43-4,
Oxybuprocaine 137-58-6, Lignocaine 144-80-9, Sulfacetamide
299-42-3, Ephedrine 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin
1508-75-4, Tropicamide 2321-07-5 29122-68-7 62229-50-9
68367-52-2, Sorbinil 112106-75-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic lotion contg.)

IT 56-81-5, biological studies 57-55-6, biological studies
9005-63-4D, derivs **25322-68-3 106392-12-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic lotions contg. active ingredients and)

IT 299-42-3, Ephedrine 5306-85-4, Dimethylisosorbide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ophthalmic lotions contg., applicators for)

L95 ANSWER 43 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1986:411993 HCAPLUS
DN 105:11993
TI Drug release studies on an **oil-water** emulsion based on a eutectic mixture of **lidocaine** and **prilocaine** as the dispersed phase
AU Nyqvist-Mayer, Adela A.; Brodin, Arne F.; Frank, Sylvan G.
CS Pharm. Res. Dev., Astra Laekemedel AB, Soedertaelje, S-151 85, Swed.
SO J. Pharm. Sci. (1986), 75(4), 365-73
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-5 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB The in vitro drug release properties of a **topical anesthetic** formulation known to be effective on intact skin, based on a 1:1 eutectic mixt. of **lidocaine** [**137-58-6**] and **prilocaine** [**721-50-6**] emulsified in **water**, were investigated with a poly(dimethylsiloxane) membrane partition model. **Aq.** solns. and solubilized systems of **lidocaine** and **prilocaine** in a 1:1 ratio by wt. were also included in the study as well as the eutectic mixt. itself. Two identical sets of samples were used, one of which was gelled with Carbomer 934 P [57916-92-4]. Drug solubilities in the membrane, partition coeffs. between membrane and **water**, and diffusion coeffs. in the membrane and the formulations were detd. As in the case of an **aq.** medium, **lidocaine** and **prilocaine** in combination had lower solubilities in the membrane than they did sep. However, in the **aq.** phase or in the membrane, the diffusion coeffs. were mutually independent. Carbomer 934P, when neutralized totally with NaOH, did not decrease the **aq.** diffusivities of the **local anesthetic** bases. The major advantages of using the emulsion formulation based on a eutectic mixt. rather than more conventional formulations are: the **local anesthetic** bases are present in their permeable unchanged form, the use of a poor solvent, **water**, as the vehicle provides a satd. system at low concns., lipophilic solvent is absent in the dispersed phase, the presence of which would decrease the effective distribution coeffs. of the active substance between the skin and the formulation, the droplets consist of dissolvable drug and act as reservoirs to obtain steady-state release, and the fluid state of the excess drug provides a higher dissoln. rate than from a solid state.
ST **lidocaine prilocaine** eutectic emulsion
IT Castor **oil**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, emulsions contg. **lidocaine**-

prilocaine eutectic and, drug release from)
IT **137-58-6D**, eutectic with **prilocaine**
721-50-6D, eutectic with **lidocaine**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(emulsions, drug release from)
IT 57916-92-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**lidocaine-prilocaine** eutectics in emulsions contg., drug release from)
IT **721-50-6**
RL: PROC (Process)
(release of, from emulsions contg. **lidocaine**)
IT **137-58-6**
RL: PROC (Process)
(release of, from emulsions contg. **prilocaine**)

L95 ANSWER 44 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 85-282760 [45] WPIDS
DNC C85-122653
TI Prepn. of stomatic gargle - contg. menthol, eugenol, and eucalyptus **oil** etc. in **aq.** ethanol.
DC B05 D21
IN CHEN, Y T
PA (FUNG-I) FUNG P S T
CYC 1
PI US 4548809 A 851022 (8545)* 3 pp
ADT US 4548809 A US 84-594486 840327
PRAI US 84-594486 840327
IC A61K007-16
AB US 4548809 A UPAB: 930925
A stomatic gargle is orepd. as follows: (a) a liq. mixt. of a small amt. of menthol (I), eugenol (II) (amt. less than (I)), and eucalyptus **oil** (III) (amt. ca 10 times amt. of (I)) is prepd.; (b) licorice (IV) (as sweetener) is dissolved in **H2O** at 100 deg. C and the soln. is filtered; (c) Na monofluorophosphate (V) is dissolved in a small amt. of **H2O** at 30 deq. C; (d) the (IV) soln. is added at 30-50 deg. C to the (V) soln.; (e) glycerol (VI) is added to increase viscosity, a small amt. of perfume is added to provide a cool and fragrant flavour, a nonionic **surfactant** is added to reduce gargle surface tension and function as mouth cleanser, and Na dehydroacetate is added (all to (d) soln.) as **H2O** softening agent and the mixt. is stirred for 3-7 min. at less than 300 rpm; (d) the liq. mixt. (a) is added together with small amts. of perfumes and flavours to (e); (g) the mixt. (f) is stirred to form a turbid suspension; and (h) sufficient **H2O**, EtOH and chloroohyll are added to give a clear, transparent, green gargle.
(I) is to act as fragrance, **local anaesthetic** , and antiseptic. (II) is to act as bactericide, oain killer, and light **anaesthetic**. (III) is to act as antiseotic and bactericide.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The gargle effectively cleans acid residues between teeth, kills the bacteria in the mouth and throat, orevents **dental** caries and qinqivitis or bleeding. In addn., halitosis and dry feeling in the mouth are orevented.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-A07F; B04-B01C; B05-B02A3; B06-D18; B10-C04E; B10-E02; B10-E04A; B10-E04C; B10-E04D; B12-A01; **B12-C02**; B12-D01; B12-J01; B12-L03; B12-L04; B12-M09; D08-B08; D09-A01B

L95 ANSWER 45 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1986:39625 HCAPLUS

DN 104:39625
TI Phase distribution studies on an **oil-water** emulsion based on a eutectic mixture of **lidocaine** and **prilocaine** as the dispersed phase
AU Nyqvist-Mayer, Adela A.; Brodin, Arne F.; Frank, Sylvan G.
CS Astra Laekemedel AB, Soedertaelje, S-151 85, Swed.
SO J. Pharm. Sci. (1985), 74(11), 1192-5
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-5 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB The distribution conditions in **oil-water** emulsions prepd. by emulsifying a 1:1 eutectic mixt. of **lidocaine** (I) and **prilocaine** (II) with a nonionic **surfactant** in **water** were studied by membrane and gel filtration methods. In this system, the **local anesthetics** are freely dissolved, **surfactant** solubilized, and emulsified in 3 sep. phases. The dispersity of the **oil** phase was investigated by light microscopy and light-scatter spectroscopy. The majority of drops in the I-II emulsions was <1 .mu.m in diam. The concn. of freely dissolved drug in the **aq**. phase of the emulsions was equal to the **aq**. soly. of I-II in a 1:1 ratio. At const. I/II/ **surfactant** ratio, increasing the total drug concn. in the emulsion resulted in an increase of the emulsified fraction of I-II, whereas the **surfactant**-solubilized fraction remained const.
ST **lidocaine prilocaine** eutectic emulsion; phase distribution **lidocaine prilocaine** emulsion
IT Particle size
(of **lidocaine-prilocaine** eutectic mixt., in emulsions, phase distribution in relation to)
IT Fatty acids, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(castor-**oil**, hydrogenated, ethoxylated, emulsion contg., eutectic mixt. of **lidocaine** and **prilocaine** phase distribution in relation to)
IT **137-58-6D**, eutectic with **prilocaine**
721-50-6D, eutectic with **lidocaine**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(emulsions, phase distribution of)

L95 ANSWER 46 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 85106034 EMBASE
TI Bisulfite sensitivity manifesting as allergy to local dental anesthesia.
AU Schwartz H.J.; Sher T.H.
CS Department of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH, United States
SO J. ALLERGY CLIN. IMMUNOL., (1985) 75/4 (525-527).
CODEN: JACIBY
CY United States
LA English
AB A case of sulfite sensitivity first manifested as possible allergy to local anesthetics is described. Implications for the broad problem of local anesthetic reactivity are discussed and a possible approach by sulfite challenge of suspect patients is outlined.
CC 013.06.03.00.00.
013.09.00.00.00.
013.13.00.00.00.
024.03.01.00.00.
026.19.01.00.00.
030.04.03.00.00.
030.27.02.00.00.

030.32.00.00.00.
037.01.01.02.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Parasympathetic drugs/Parasympathomimetics (cholinergics)
037.01.02.02.00. //Sympathetic drugs/Sympathomimetics (adrenergics)
037.06.02.00.00. /ANESTHETICS/Local anesthetics
037.08.01.01.00. /AUTACOIDS/Antihistaminics/Histamine 1 receptor antagonists
037.25.03.00.00. /DRUGS AFFECTING HEMOPOIESIS/Vitamins
037.26.05.00.00. /TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND PROTECTIVE AGENTS/Industrial and domestic toxic substances
037.33.00.00.00. /VITAMINS
CT EMTAGS: immunological factors (0136); priority journal (0007); human (0888); peripheral nervous system (0913); tooth (0936); diagnosis (0140); clinical article (0152)
Medical Descriptors:
*drug efficacy
*bisulfite
*allergy
***dental anesthesia**
*anesthetic agent
*procaine
*adrenalin
***prilocaine**
*mepivacaine
***lidocaine**
*diphenhydramine
*tetracaine
*etidocaine
*cyanocobalamin
CN Novacaine; Benadryl; Pontocaine
CO Parke davis (United States); Breon (United States)

L95 ANSWER 47 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1984:145033 HCAPLUS
DN 100:145033
TI Dressing for absorbing wound secretions
IN Wuendisch, Karl; Zimmermann, Ingfried
PA Schering A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
PI DE 3226754 A1 840119
AI DE 82-3226754 820714
DT Patent
LA German
IC A61L015-01; A61L015-03
CC 63-7 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB An easily applied and removed dressing for wounds contains an Al salt of starch modified by acrylamide and acrylate groups and a lipophilic liq. in a ratio of 1:5 to 1:50 by wt. and up to 5% of a **surfactant**. The dressing also may contain a bacteriostat, antimycotic, or **local anesthetic**. The Al polymer salt can take up 200-400-fold its wt. of **H2O**. Thus, 2 g of an Al salt of a hydrolyzed starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymer (US 4,302,369) was suspended in 30 g jojoba **oil** with the addn. of 0.8 g Pluronic F68 [9003-11-6], and the suspension was milled to give a past for use as an absorbent dressing that did not adhere to the wound.
ST jojoba **oil** polymer wound dressing; starch acrylonitrile polymer salt wound; aluminum salt starch acrylonitrile polymer
IT Surgical dressings and goods
(aluminum salts of hydrolyzed acrylonitrile-starch graft copolymer and jojoba **oil** and pluronic F68 of absorbents pastes for)

IT Waxes and Waxy substances
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(jojoba, absorbent wound dressing pastes contg. aluminum salts of hydrolyzed acrylonitrile-starch graft copolymer and Pluronic F68 and)
IT 9003-11-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(absorbent wound dressing pastes contg. aluminum salts of hydrolyzed acrylonitrite-starch graft copolymer and jojoba **oil** and)
IT 37291-07-9D, hydrolyzed, aluminum salts
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(graft, absorbent wound dressing pastes contg. jojoba **oil** and Pluronic F68 and)

L95 ANSWER 48 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 85031378 MEDLINE
DN 85031378
TI Enamel hypoplasia in permanent teeth induced by **periodontal** ligament anesthesia of primary teeth.
AU Brannstrom M; Lindskog S; Nordenvall K J
SO JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION, (1984 Nov) 109 (5) 735-6.
Journal code: H5J. ISSN: 0002-8177.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Dental Journals
EM 198502
AB **Periodontal** ligament anesthesia was applied to 16 primary teeth in jaw quadrants of two monkeys. The teeth in the contralateral positions were not injected and the permanent teeth in this area served as controls. The animals were killed after 22 months when the permanent incisors began to erupt. In total, enamel hypoplasia or hypomineralization (or both) was noticed in 15 permanent teeth in the experimental quadrants but in none of the controls. The results strongly emphasized that **periodontal** ligament anesthesia should be used with great care on primary teeth close to developing permanent teeth.
CT Check Tags: Animal; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
***Anesthesia, Dental: AE, adverse effects**
*Anesthetics, Local: AE, adverse effects
*Dental Enamel Hypoplasia: CI, chemically induced
Lidocaine: AE, adverse effects
Macaca fascicularis
Odontogenesis: DE, drug effects
Periodontal Ligament
Prilocaine: AE, adverse effects
Tooth Germ: PH, physiology
*Tooth, Deciduous
RN **137-58-6 (Lidocaine); 721-50-6 (Prilocaine)**
CN 0 (Anesthetics, Local)

L95 ANSWER 49 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 83-832893 [48] WPIDS
DNC C83-117744
TI Anticaries tooth-paste contg. prod. derived from bone - by dissolving in mineral acid, adding citrate, neutralising and drying.
DC B04 D21
IN KADNIKOVA, G I; KOLESNIK, A G; LUBOTSKAYA, L N; LUSTE, A Y; PLYAVNIEST, R M; TARASENKO, J A
PA (PAKH-I) PAKHOMOV G N
CYC 1

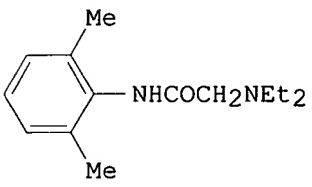
PI US 4415550 A 831115 (8348)* 11 pp
PRAI US 83-472227 830304
IC A61K007-18; A61K033-16; A61K035-32
AB US 4415550 A UPAB: 930925
Toothpaste contains (by wt.) abrasive (pref. 34-42.5%); gelling agent (pref. 19-25%); wetting agent (pref. 0.8-1.4%); **surfactant** (pref. 1.5-2.6%); flavour (pref. 0.8-1.2%) plus 0.5-2 wt.% of an anticaries prod. (A). (A) is obtd. by treating bone tissue with dil. mineral acid until all the mineral components and **water** soluble proteins are dissolved, then treating the soln. with **water**, adding citric acid (or salts) as stabiliser, neutralising and drying.

(A) comprises (wt.%): Ca 2-6; Na 19-23; K 0.04-0.18; inorganic anions 6-10.6; orthophosphate anions 1.5-5; **water** soluble proteins 1-5; Mg 0.05-0.2; mixt. of trace elements (F, Mn, Sn, Zn, Fe) 0.01-0.02 and the balance complex citrates. The compsn. may also contain a preservative (0.18-0.22%); purified petroleum **oil** ; buffer and silica.

(A) protects against development of caries and, in early stages of caries formation, will encourage remineralisation. It also has an antiflammatory action against gingivitis etc.; an anaesthetic effect and bactericidal and fungicidal activities.

0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-B04E; B12-A01; B12-A02; **B12-C02**; B12-D07; B12-L03; B12-M02; D08-B08

L95 ANSWER 50 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1982:478785 HCAPLUS
DN 97:78785
TI In vitro and in vivo studies on lidocaine formulated in an **oil/water** cream and in a polyethylene glycol ointment
AU Broberg, Fredrik; Brodin, Arne; Aakerman, Bengt; Frank, Sylvan G.
CS Dep. Pharmacol., Astra Lakemedel AB, Sodertalje, S-151 85, Swed.
SO Acta Pharm. Suec. (1982), 19(3), 229-40
CODEN: APSXAS; ISSN: 0001-6675
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-5 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
GI



I

AB Silicone membrane and iso-Pr myristate (ISM) sink methods were used to study the release of lidocaine (I) [137-58-6] from an **oil**-in-**water** cream and a polyethylene glycol (PEG) [**25322-68-3**] ointment base. For creams of different I concns., the rate of release was faster with the ISM method but slower for the PEG base. Diffusion coeffs. independent of the initial concn. were calcd. by using free unsolubilized I in the external **aq**. phase as the satn. concn. in an equation designed for suspended drug. For the PEG base, independent values were obtained by assuming complete soly. of the drug. The

local anesthetic effect of the formulations was measured by pin-pricking on guinea-pig skin. Good correlations to both the in vitro methods were found. However, when comparing cream and ointment bases, the silicone membrane method appears to be more suitable. The topical efficacy of the 1% I cream is equal to that of the 5% ointment.

ST lidocaine release cream ointment

IT **25322-68-3**
RL: USES (Uses)
(ointment base, lidocaine release from)

IT 137-58-6
RL: PROC (Process)
(release of, from **oil**-in-**water** cream and PEG ointment bases)

L95 ANSWER 51 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 82128056 EMBASE

TI The **periodontal** ligament (PDL) injection: An alternative to inferior alveolar nerve block.

AU Malamed S.F.

CS Sch. Dent., Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, CA 90007, United States

SO ORAL SURG. ORAL MED. ORAL PATHOL., (1982) 53/2 (117-121).
CODEN: OSOMAE

CY United States

LA English

AB The **periodontal** ligament (PDL) injection for mandibular anesthesia in isolated regions was evaluated, using both a conventional syringe and two devices designed for this procedure. A high success rate was achieved, with a low incidence of adverse reaction and highly favorable comment from both patients and administrators. Duration of pulpal anesthesia following the technique described proved adequate for most dental procedures. The newer devices appear to have some advantage over the conventional syringe technique. However, the PDL injection technique can readily be used with any conventional syringe. Further study is recommended to determine the response of **periodontal** and pulpal tissues.

CC 011.03.00.00.00.
011.29.00.00.00.
024.03.03.00.00.
024.04.10.00.00.
037.01.02.02.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Sympathetic drugs/Sympathomimetics (adrenergics)
037.06.02.00.00. /ANESTHETICS/Local anesthetics
037.31.00.00.00. /ANTICARIES AGENTS AND DRUGS USED IN DENTISTRY

CT EMTAGS: nervous system (0910); tooth (0936); methodology (0130); major clinical study (0150); peripheral nervous system (0913); other routes of drug administration (0180)
Medical Descriptors:
*inferior alveolar nerve
*regional anesthesia
*nerve block
***periodontal ligament**
*dentistry
*anesthesia
***lidocaine**
*adrenalin
*mepivacaine
***prilocaine**
*neocobefrin
injection

L95 ANSWER 52 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS DUPLICATE 4

AN 1979:598933 HCAPLUS
DN 91:198933
TI Compositions containing benzocaine
IN Kaplan, Carl
PA Scherico Ltd., Switz.
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
PI GB 2004746 790411
PRAI US 77-838605 771003
DT Patent
LA English
IC A61K031-245
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB A cosmetically elegant and stable **oil**-in-**water** emulsion for use as a **topical anesthetic** contained 0.5-15% benzocaine [94-09-7] solubilized in **water** with 5-40% of a polypropylene glycol Bu ether C4H9([OCHMeCH2)]nOH where n was an integer having an av. value of 15-53, and a nonionic **surfactant**. E.g., an anesthetic lotion was prepd. by heating and agitating at 80.degree. the ingredients of the **oil** phase Ucon LB 385 [69226-89-7] 15, benzocaine 5, Coceth-6 5.5, sorbitan stearate 5, polysorbate-60 4, and propylparaben 0.1 kg and the **water** phase (methylparaben 0.2, PEG-8 3.0, xanthan gum 0.1, Na2 EDTA 0.2, and **water** 61.9 kg), and then mixing the two together while agitating.
ST benzocaine **topical** emulsion **anesthetic**
IT 69226-89-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as solubilizer, in benzocaine **topical anesthetic** emulsions)
IT 94-09-7P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(**topical anesthetic** emulsions of, manuf. of)

L95 ANSWER 53 OF 63 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1979:478923 HCAPLUS
DN 91:78923
TI **Local anesthetic** emulsion cream
IN Broberg, Berndt Frederik Julius
PA Astra Lakemedel AB, Swed.
SO Ger. Offen., 17 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
PI DE 2851369 790607
PRAI SE 77-13617 771201
DT Patent
LA German
IC A61K009-10; A61K045-08
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
AB **Local anesthetic oil**-in-**water** emulsion creams which contain, in addn. to at least an emulsifier and (or) a thickener, .gtoreq.0.5 wt.-% **local anesthetic** in the base form were described. The anesthetic forms the **oil** phase either per se or as a satd. soln. in an **oil**; the **oil** droplets have .ltoreq.10 .mu., preferably .ltoreq.3 .mu., diam. These creams have anesthetic activity through the intact skin at relatively small anesthetic concns. A typical emulsion cream contains **lidocaine** [**137-58-6**] 5, Miglyol 812 13.8, Arlaton 289 4.5, Carbopol 934 1.0, and **H2O** 75.7 wt.-%. This **lidocaine** emulsion cream had 82, 82, 90, and 69% **local anesthetic** activity (guinea pig skin) 5, 10, 15, and 30 min, resp., after application, whereas a com. **lidocaine** cream had 12, 21, 27, and 0% activity, resp.
ST **local anesthetic** emulsion cream;

lidocaine emulsion cream
IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**local anesthetic** cream emulsions contg., for increased skin absorption)
IT **Anesthetics**
(**local**, emulsion creams contg., for increased absorption through intact skin)
IT 9003-01-4 60649-24-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**local anesthetic** cream emulsions contg., for increased skin absorption)
IT **137-58-6 721-50-6** 1092-46-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**oil**-in-**water** emulsion cream contg., for increased skin absorption)

L95 ANSWER 54 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 80035292 EMBASE
TI Hematoma following inferior alveolar injection: A possible cause for anesthesia failure.
AU Traeger K.A.
CS Dept. Oral Maxillofac. Surg., Univ. Texas Hlth Sci. Cent. Dent. Sch., San Antonio, Tex., United States
SO ANESTH. PROG., (1979) 26/5 (122-123).
CODEN: ANPRBG
CY United States
LA English
AB Nine of ten consecutive patients experiencing inadequate inferior alveolar anesthesia were found to have swelling in the retromolar area after the injection. The swelling suggested hematoma formation. Successful anesthesia was obtained in all patients using the Gow-Gates High Block Technique with 4% **prilocaine** (Citanest).
CC 011.01.03.00.00.
024.03.01.00.00.
024.04.10.00.00.
037.01.02.02.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Sympathetic drugs/Sympathomimetics (adrenergics)
037.06.02.00.00. /ANESTHETICS/Local anesthetics
037.15.08.00.00. /ANTINEOPLASTIC DRUGS AND CARCINOGENICS/Carcinogenics
037.46.00.00.00. /DRUGS AFFECTING CELLS, ORGANELLES, INCLUSIONS
CT EMTAGS: major clinical study (0150); peripheral nervous system (0913); topical drug administration (0186); adverse drug reaction (0198)
Medical Descriptors:
*local anesthesia
*hematoma
*inferior alveolar nerve
***dental anesthesia**
*procaine
***lidocaine**
*mepivacaine
***prilocaine**
*corbadrine
tooth socket
CN Citanest; Carbocaine; Neo cobefrin

L95 ANSWER 55 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 79049458 EMBASE
TI Effects of local anesthetics on the respiratory activity in vitro of cells in the dental pulp.
AU Rockert H.O.E.

CS Dept. Histol., Univ. Gothenburg, Sweden
SO SCAND. J. DENT. RES., (1978) 86/5 (415-417).
CODEN: SJDRAN
CY Denmark
LA English
AB The respiratory activity of isolated dental pulps from rat incisors was studied using a Gilson respirometer. The activity was compared with activities after administration of varying concentration of commercial standard solutions of **lidocaine** with and without adrenaline and **prilocaine** with felypressin. Above a 2.5% concentration of the standard solution added to the respiratory medium a significant inhibition was registered.
CC 024.04.10.00.00.
024.06.19.00.00.
037.01.02.02.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Sympathetic drugs/Sympathomimetics (adrenergics)
037.06.02.00.00. /ANESTHETICS/Local anesthetics
037.09.05.02.00. /HORMONES AND DRUGS AFFECTING ENDOCRINE SYSTEMS/Hypophysis hormones and allied substances/Antidiuretic hormone and vasopressin
CT EMTAGS: in vitro study (0101); cell, tissue or organ culture (0103); animal experiment (0112); tooth (0936); rat (0733)
Medical Descriptors:
*oxygen consumption
*tooth pulp
*incisor
*rat
***dental anesthesia**
***lidocaine**
***prilocaine**
*adrenalin
*felypressin
CN Xylocain; Citanest; Octapressin
CO Astra

L95 ANSWER 56 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 77-74090Y [41] WPIDS
TI Stable benzocaine **topical anaesthetic** compsns. - contg. dialkyl alkanedioate solubiliser, **surfactant**(s) and **water**.
DC B05
PA (PLOU) PLOUGH INC
CYC 3
PI US 4052513 A 771004 (7741)*
GB 1528386 A 781011 (7841)
CA 1047930 A 790206 (7908)
PRAI US 74-532533 741213; US 76-673175 760402
IC A61K031-24
AB US 4052513 A UPAB: 930901
A stable **oil** in **water** emulsion **topical anaesthetic** comprises 0.5-15% benzocaine (I), 5-40% cosmetically acceptable dialkyl ester (II) of an alkanedioic acid, cosmetically acceptable **surfactant**(s) and **water**.
(II) is liq. at 10 degrees C and is of formula RO2C-CnH2n-CO2R' (II) (where R and R' are 1-4C alkyl; n is 1-8). Pref. (II) is diethyl sebacate. A suitable **surfactant** is polysorbate-60.
The compsn. exhibits no microscopic crystallisation and is useful for relief of surface pain and itching, and for soothing temporary relief of minor burns, cuts, scratches, sunburn and other minor skin irritations. (II) solubilises the benzocaine and imparts desirable emollient props.
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B10-B02A; B10-G02; B12-A07; **B12-C02**; B12-D01; B12-M09

L95 ANSWER 57 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 78043211 EMBASE
TI Clinical assessment of a new local anesthetic agent - carticaine.
AU Cowan A.
CS Federated Dublin Voluntary Hosps., Dublin, Ireland
SO ORAL SURG., (1977) 43/2 (174-180).
CODEN: OSOMAE
LA English
AB Carticaine, a new local anesthetic agent, was assessed by the minimum dosage technique with regard to onset time, degree of anesthesia, efficiency, extent, soft tissue duration, and toxicity, and compared with other local anesthetic solutions in common use. It is concluded that the combination of 4 per cent carticaine 5 .mu.g per milliliter with epinephrine is an effective agent acting in the standard **lidocaine** epinephrine mepivacaine epinephrine range. Like **lidocaine**, it is of no clinical value without the addition of epinephrine and its vasodilator properties are greater than those of mepivacaine or **prilocaine**. Its onset time is reasonably rapid, its duration and extent are satisfactory for clinical purposes, and no toxic reactions were noted in the 100 injections given. However, its predictability for +4 anesthesia is poor, and there is a wide variation in the onset time. Finally, the success rate compared with that for **lidocaine**, mepivacaine, or **prilocaine** for the same dosage and areas, with the use of the same criteria, is in the authors' opinion too low.
CC 024.04.10.00.00.
024.06.19.00.00.
030.04.03.00.00.
037.01.02.02.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Sympathetic drugs/Sympathomimetics (adrenergics)
037.06.00.00.00. /ANESTHETICS
CT EMTAGS: methodology (0130); drug response studies (0195); major clinical study (0150)
Medical Descriptors:
*dose response
*drug dose
*drug toxicity
*local anesthesia
*carticaine
***dental anesthesia**
***lidocaine**
*mepivacaine
*adrenalin
***prilocaine**
CO Hoechst (Ireland)

L95 ANSWER 58 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 76021619 EMBASE
TI Comparison of pharmacological effects of some local anaesthetic agents when using **water** and lipid emulsion as injection vehicles.
AU Jeppsson R.
CS Dept. Pharmacol., Fac. Pharm., Univ. Uppsala, Sweden
SO ACTA PHARMACOL. (Kbh.), (1975) 36/4 (299-311).
CODEN: APTOA6
LA English
AB Emulsified soya bean **oil** has been used as a vehicle for dissolving the base form of 4 local anesthetics, lidocaine, quatacaine, butacaine and benzocaine, and these formulations have been injected subcutaneously and intravenously into mouse and cat. Pharmacological effects investigated were local anesthesia, smooth muscle relaxation and antiarrhythmic effect. The magnitude of these

effects were quantitatively compared when using the emulsion formulation and a **water** solution of the corresponding hydrochloride. Both in vitro and in vivo the smooth muscle relaxation obtained when using the emulsion forms was smaller than with the **water** solutions, probably due to the fact that not all of the drug is immediately released from the **oil** phase. A moderate prolongation of the local anesthetic effects in vivo of lidocaine and quatacaine when administered subcutaneously into the mouse tail supports the assumption of a prolonged release of drug from the **oil** particles. Lidocaine in lipid emulsion given intravenously to cat protected the heart from electrical induced arhythmias during a longer **period** of time than did the **water** solution. This response prolongation was explained by a combination of trapping of lipid particles in the myocardium and a slow release of the drug from the particles.

CC 024.06.19.00.00.
030.04.03.00.00.
030.11.02.00.00.
030.31.04.00.00.
037.01.04.00.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Neurotransmitters
037.06.02.00.00. /ANESTHETICS/Local anesthetics
037.10.01.00.00. /DRUGS AFFECTING THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM/Antiarrhythmic and arrhythmia inducing drugs
037.17.06.00.00. /PHARMACEUTICAL VEHICLES/Solvents
037.18.00.00.00. /AGENTS AFFECTING SMOOTH MUSCLE
037.26.06.05.00. /TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND PROTECTIVE AGENTS/Drugs/Drug toxicity studies in animals

CT EMTAGS: theoretical study (0110); cat (0705); mouse (0727); intravenous drug administration (0182); subcutaneous drug administration (0183)
Medical Descriptors:
*emulsion
*mouse
*cat
*drug vehicle
*heart arrhythmia
*drug release
soybean oil
*lidocaine
*prothesis,cementless knee
*butacaine
*benzocaine
*noradrenalin
*drug formulation
*lipid
*drug efficacy
*smooth muscle relaxation
local anesthesia
*local anesthetic agent

L95 ANSWER 59 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1998 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 75170870 EMBASE
TI Local anaesthesia: a review of practice.
AU Oliver L.P.
CS Dept. Oral Med., Fac. Dent., Univ. Sydney, Australia
SO AUST.DENT.J., (1974) 19/5 (313-319).
CODEN: ADEJA2
LA English
AB Changes in methods of operating in the use of effective methods of sedation, and extension in life expectancy necessitated revision in local anesthetic techniques. Modern anaesthetic agents and vaso constrictors are evaluated, dosage and methods of injection

described. A careful evaluation of the patient together with the recording of an appropriate history is emphasized. (24 references.)
CC 024.03.03.00.00.
024.04.10.00.00.
037.01.02.02.00. Drug Literature Index/DRUGS AFFECTING THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM/Sympathetic drugs/Sympathomimetics (adrenergics)
037.06.02.00.00. /ANESTHETICS/Local anesthetics
CT EMTAGS: therapy (0160); methodology (0130)
Medical Descriptors:
*local anesthesia
*sedation
*vasoconstriction
*palate
*maxilla
*pharmacotherapy
*technique
***lidocaine**
***prilocaine**
*mepivacaine
*adrenalin
*felypressin
*noradrenalin
***dental anesthesia**
*local anesthetic agent

L95 ANSWER 60 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 73192738 MEDLINE
DN 73192738
TI The effectiveness of two local analgesic preparations in reducing haemorrhage during **periodontal** surgery.
AU Newcomb G M; Waite I M
SO JOURNAL OF DENTISTRY, (1972 Oct) 1 (1) 37-42.
Journal code: HX1. ISSN: 0300-5712.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 197309
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
***Anesthesia, Dental: MT, methods**
*Anesthetics, Local: PD, pharmacology
Epinephrine: PD, pharmacology
Felypressin: PD, pharmacology
*Gingiva: DE, drug effects
Lidocaine: PD, pharmacology
*Oral Hemorrhage: PC, prevention & control
***Periodontal Diseases: SU, surgery**
Prilocaine: PD, pharmacology

L95 ANSWER 61 OF 63 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 71-62311S [39] WPIDS
TI Package dispensing warmed compn for cosme-ti -.
DC A27 A92 A96 B07 D21 P42
PA (REXA) DART IND INC
CYC 4
PI GB 1248536 A (7139)*
CH 525816 A (7242)
CA 938258 A (7351)
FR 2002610 A 691219 (8342)
PRAI US 68-707993 680226; US 71-142030 710510
IC A61K007-00; A61K009-00; B05B007-00; C11D011-04
AB GB 1248536 A UPAB: 930831
A package for dispensing a compn. in a warmed state comprises a container having two compns. kept isolated, one comprising

water, the other comprising, as a thermogenic agent, a metallic salt, oxide or hydroxide in an anhydrous inert medium, and a valve communicating with each compn. whereby pressurisation of one or both compn. and actuation of the valve results in mixing portions of each compn. and dispensing of the mixture in a warmed state. Compn. may be for shaving, hair dyeing and bleaching, general cleansing, or for topical medicinal use. Thermogenic agents include MgCl2, Na2O, CaO, BaO, AlBr3, AlCl3 SnCl2 in a silicone fluid, mineral **oil** or low boiling petroleum distillate. **Surfactants** may also be included in the **water** compn. for the production of foams. Other ingredients include humectants, perfumes, medicinal agents, or local anesthetics. Pressurisation may be effected by a liquefied propellant in either or both compn. The container may be made of glass, rigid plastic or metal.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-P06; A12-V01; A12-V04; B04-B01C; B04-C03; B05-A01B; B05-A03; B11-C03; **B12-C02**; B12-D01; B12-L05; B12-L07; D08-B

L95 ANSWER 62 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 69116971 MEDLINE
DN 69116971
TI A dental local anaesthetic study. Fixed model, two-way layout design.
AU Fertig J W; Chilton N W
SO ARCHIVES OF ORAL BIOLOGY, (1968 Dec) 13 (12) 1477-89.
Journal code: 83M. ISSN: 0003-9969.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Dental Journals
EM 196905
CT Check Tags: Clinical Trials; Human
Analysis of Variance
***Anesthesia, Dental**
*Anesthetics, Local
Endodontics
Lidocaine
*Models, Theoretical
Periodontics
Prilocaine
Statistics

L95 ANSWER 63 OF 63 MEDLINE
AN 67048391 MEDLINE
DN 67048391
TI Chemotherapy in dental practice. Topical anesthetics: **oil** soluble.
AU Gurney B F
SO DENTAL DIGEST, (1966 Nov) 72 (11) 513-4.
Journal code: E13. ISSN: 0011-8567.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 196703
CT Check Tags: Human
***Anesthesia, Dental**
*Anesthetics, Local: AE, adverse effects
*Anesthetics, Local: TU, therapeutic use